Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 112 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
14th June	Chanda	6,169	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th "	Kashmir	8,841	
21st "	Nevasa	9,071	
28th "	Plassy	7,346	
29th "	Karoa	7,009	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd "	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
12th June	Lhasa	Karachi direct sails 9 pm
16th "	Dwarka	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
18th "	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Fukuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	10th June	21st June
Kifuku-zan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	22nd June	3rd July
Kiyo Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July
Kosaku Maru	H. Nagashio	3187	7th July	18th July

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,008.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	—	22nd June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai	22nd June	5th July	Japan.
Bango Maru	S. Arai	22nd June	5th "	Japan.
Brokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	21st "	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO., Manager.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Buildings), Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS. 234, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20. S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, HANDSOME, ARTISTIC

DESIGNED, TEAK & BLACKWOOD, HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE; CHESTERFIELD SOFA, GRAMOPHONE WITH SELECTED RECORDS, HANDSOME MARBLE FIGURES IMPORTED FROM ITALY, IRON SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, COTTAGE PIANO BY JOHN BRINSMEADE & CO. IMPORTED BY MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO., ETC. ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, the very valuable and artistic designed household and Office Teak and Blackwood Furniture consisting of Dining Table for 6 persons Dining Room Arm and Armless Chairs, Teakwood Dumb Waiters, Teak and Blackwood Miller Sideboards, Teakwood Whatnots, Partition Screens, Rich Tapestry lined complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Marble Figures and Busts imported from Italy, Gramophone with selected Records, Carved Centre Tables on Elephant Heads, Revolving Bookcases, Writing Tables, Curzon and Low Chairs, Teakwood Rocking chairs, Rich Tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas, Marble top Dressing and Washing tables, Cushioned Arm Chairs, Teak and Blackwood Mirrored Hat-stands, Iron single and double spring Cots, Folding Camp Cots, Panel door Cupboards, Glass dressing chests of drawers, Card Tables, Large Zoodah, Almirahs Glass Dressing Tables, Diamond caned low chairs, Wooden Teapoys, Drawing Room Pictures, Rich Glass Crockery and Plated Ware, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. D. Balfour of The Army and Navy Co-operative Co., Ltd. J. W. Remington of G. I. P. Railway, B. J. Evans and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dane Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrowen and Co.

(1) One log Frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs upto 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cv. Ransome performs various operations saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome, with blades.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome, with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in., pulley by Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel Blade Sharpening Machine.
(8) Steam-Engine, Wilson make, 14 H. P.
(9) Cochrane patent vertical boiler 15' by 5' by 60'.
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shaftings shifting gearing pulleys, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in., No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in. No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 50in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES AND 3 BUNDLES GAVANS AND 14 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshrichand Bhanabhoy and on account and at the risk of Seth Maganlal Girdharlal of Umreth.

1 package gavans chokro single 9 yds. 50 inches.
1 package gavans popat double 8¼ yds. 50 inches.
3 bundles 49 pairs gavans Manher Mens 9 yds. 60 inches.
3 packages dhotees Nizam smaller width 8/10 yds.
2 packages dhotees No. 1001 gamthi 8/9 yds.
4 packages dhotees No. 2800 or other 8/11 yds.
5 packages dhotees No. Funvaro 8/11 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth S. Devarsa and on account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Juvarmal.

7 packages English-made white Dhotees quality of Bhamini 8/10 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Ravji and on account and at the risk of Seth Raghunathdas Mulji.

5 packages white dhotees quality of Vasundhara 8/10 yds.
5 Packages white dhotees quality of Premvati 8/11 yds

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Pratapluxmi, 8/12 yards.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BALES SATIN CALENDERED OF MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwadi at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa by order of Messrs. Kanji Dharmsey Sons and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Damodar Vrigal and Co.

140 bales of Satin Calendered of Manekji Petit Mills as under:—

6 bales No. 3025 cock 7 lbs.
6 bales No. 3225 Cock 8 lbs.
22 bales No. 3425 Cock 8½ lbs.
20 bales No. 3625 Cock 9 lbs.
7 bales No. 3825 Cock 9½ lbs.
6 bales No. 4025 Cock 10 lbs.
30 bales No. 1525 Cock 10½ lbs.
18 bales No. 1625 Cock 11 lbs.
21 bales No. 1725 Cock 11½ lbs.
4 bales No. 1825 Cock 12 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOGGS, FOOT SCRAPERS ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned military goods including:—

A lot of Cloggs, Foot Scrapers, Guba (Faresh) etc., A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS AND ATTORNEYS.

AUCTION SALE LAW-REPORTS, ETC.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of a gentleman concerned Law-reports, etc., including:—

1. Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, Vls. 1 to 14 i.e., from 1836 to 1872.
2. Weekly Reporter (Sutherland) Vls. 1 to 26.
3. Calcutta Law Reports, Vls. 1 to 13.
4. Madras High Court Reports Vls. 1 to 8.
5. One complete set of Illustrated Arabian Nights, edited by Captain Sir R. F. Barton, Vls. 1 to 12 (De Lux Edition.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Soparibaug Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Khimji Khaki:—

Card Bump Dropping about 17,348 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to a Lease of a valuable Plot of Municipal Land at Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Alhaibaugh.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

The right to a lease for 20 years, the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Javeri Bazar at the shop of Seth Naginchand Fulchand Oostad, by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatan and on account and risk of the defaulting consignees the following:—

From 1 to 15 lots of very valuable pearls consisting of round buttons, soojnis, drops, thin buttons, necklaces, ear drops, etc., etc.

The above will be on view at the Auctioneer's Office two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 125 KEGS WIRE NAILS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of Messrs. Sharafalli Aladin & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor Gulamhusein Mulla Dossajee of Null Bazaar, Kika Street, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Godown of Old Bohra Musjid at Full Gulley, Dhabu Street the following:

125 Kegs Wire Nails, each 1 cwt.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE of Large Quantity of Woollen and Cotton Clothing, Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Socks, Blanket Cuttings, Jackets, Mosquito Nets, etc.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "H" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

A large quantity of woollen and cotton army clothing comprising shirts, vests, drawers, socks, blanket cuttings, jackets, mosquito nets, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and lots will have to be removed within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 16TH JUNE, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 1, Carnegy Road, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware, and platedware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving, rich carpet, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing tables, Soundy's sweet-toned cottage piano, Rose's pianola, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, Indian motor bicycle with side car, etc.

The property of Major E. F. Ross, of Indian Army and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!! MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

'Inkotine' marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods,

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS

FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS

Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.

Planet's 11th

Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.,

PLEASE NOTE.

TELEPHONE No. 4458.

Telegram: "Royalmotor."

When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres, and accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,

Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Keskar Vithal Damodar.
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BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewah Sons & Co. Taj Mahal Hotel.
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Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hanifudin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal A. Trivedi.
DEESALL.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd. Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thanwardas.
HYDERABAD (Dn.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Muzumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIRI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—R. Deshmanda.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvasers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," " to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION MORNING CLASSES in English, Mathematics RE-OPEN 15th June. CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, C. P. Tank. 2600

MISCELLANEOUS

POMEGRANATES.—Dholka (Gujrat) is fameus for the best production of Pomegranates. We are supplying from reliable gardens with reasonable price. Special attention is given to retail customers Write to NATWARLAL, M. OZA, Dholka, District Ahmedabad. 2602

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced LEDGER CLERK. Apply to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2624

REQUIRED—ONE CLERK for post of Assistant Ledger Clerk Salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 2596

REQUIRED—Capable CLERK for post Bill Clerk and Typist combined. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2595

WANTED.—Some Hindu CLERKS, knowledge of English and Gujerati Essential For terms see the undersigned personally. BALARAM ANANDRAM & COMPANY, Motissa Chawl, Meombadevi, Bombay. 2565

WANTED—A TEACHER for a Parsee boy of the Second and Third Standards at home for 3 hours a day; only person having teaching experience in local schools need apply to Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2613

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SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED TUITION by a competent Graduate. Success guaranteed. Apply Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2592

WANTED

WANTED—Decant BOARD and LODGING by a Bengali Graduate, in exchange for able coaching to one or two students, two hours daily. Apply to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2615

WANTED TO BUY or on HIRE—(1) A steam or motor launch of any make, new or second hand, (2) a motor engine launch-boiler of any make, kerosine or crude oil, new or second-hand, (3) sawing machine "up and down working", new or second-hand, and a lathe machine, (4) a lorry, steam, kerosine or crude oil, new or second-hand. Apply Messrs. NATHUMAL KHANNA & CO., Great Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 2597

FOR SALE.

WANTED—Proprietors, Office Managers and Head Clerks to pay us a visit whenever they are in need of first class Stationery for their offices. We combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. A5

FRESH STOCKS of all kinds of drawing instruments, papers, pencils, pens, erasers, colours (water and oil), compasses, drawing boards, etc., sold at the lowest possible prices at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. B5

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Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAYABHAI PREMCHAND JAVERI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of foras Freehold land, situate at Grant Road, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 840 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6963, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the remaining property of the Vendor, on the West by the property of S. H. Bharucha, on the North by the property of N. D. Golvala and on the South by the said Grant Road and which premises are assessed under D Ward Nos. 3930/E, 2288(1), 3931/E, 2288(2), 3932/E, 2289(1), 3933/E, 2289(2). Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 2A.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2620

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from JAIJI DHANJISHA, BAI MAI BHIKAJI MANEKJI and NADIRASHA BAMONJI VAKIL, Executors of Pirojbai Bamonji Vakil. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or Buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77, 350 and 431, New No. A/13574, Old Survey Nos. 188-189 and 169 and New Survey No. 3A/7366 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2439 (1), 2439 (1A), 2439 (1B), and Street Nos. 462, 462AA, 462AAA, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Fiddalli Husseinalli, on or towards the West by the property of Memon Haji Cassum Joosab, on or towards the North partly by a private passage and partly by the Dhunji Street aforesaid and partly by the property of Sadackalli Kikabhai and partly by the properties of Dattoo Hasam and Gulam Hussein Mooraji and on or towards the South by the Dawood Sassoon Reformatory School.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2616

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on MONDAY, 16th June, 1919, at 10 a.m.

34 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:
HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 2607

NOTIFICATION.

LADIES desirous of being present at the forthcoming Levee of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to be held on TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1919, at the Council Hall, Poona, are requested to apply to the undersigned on or before the 17th idem for cards of admission.

2. Names of ladies for whom cards are required and their address should be legibly written in the application.

3. Applications received later than the date specified above cannot be considered as the number of seats is very limited.

H. C. CROSSLE,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 10th June, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 1st proximo till Tuesday the 15th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1919. 2621

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"The Splendid Coward"

The story of a man who made the Great Sacrifice to save his mother.....Grim and Dramatic story of a Polish man....Brilliant Acting by Dick Swinton (James Knight) and wonderful settings.

MISS DORA DUNDAS
in a beautiful Picture

"The Splendid Coward"

Dear Dick,.....Father says a call will be made for volunteers for Egypt during the forthcoming regimental dinner. Don't fear for me dear I will bravely keep the secre of our engagement until you return.....Dora

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND

the daring heroine of
"The Red Circle", Who Pays, etc. etc.
IN
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL

"HANDS UP"

Episodes 11th and 12th to-night each one complete in itself.

PATHE GAZETTE
The "eye" of the world
giving latest news from everywhere.

BACK TO LAND
An interesting picture dealing with modern Health problems.

WIFFLES
in his latest comedy
The "PRINCE" of all Comedians.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
Time:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market,
TO-NIGHT!
Two Brilliant Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
in the

SPINDLE OF LIFE.

LOVELY BUTTERFLY DRAMA
The Romance of a Fishing Village and the Stock Market.
Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Daily at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
A Superb Universal special Attraction

SMASHING THROUGH

Featuring Steel-nerved
HERBERT RAWLINSON
A two-fisted thriller that makes every man want to slap him on the back and every woman hug him together with the newest.
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE :—
See the wonderful electric fountain of New Orleans. American Police Dogs &c.
Also a brand new LKO Comedy with
DAN RUSSEL.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the leading London Musical Successes.

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. **"A WALTZ DREAM"**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

A REAL SPORTING DRAMA

Daily at 6-30 p.m. **"WINNING THE FUTURITY"**

"SEA NYMPHS" One which is provocative of much laughter.

LEST YOU LET
THIS WONDERFUL MAN PASS UNNOTICED
during his first debut at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

It is highly imperative that you should be reminded of the grim fact that to-day is the last day of the First Week—(6000 feet)—
of

"ULTUS"

the Man of Justice and Fairplay.
The Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
PLEASE NOTE!—OUR
Patrons need not be deterred from calling at our Picture House during the rains, as arrangements have been made to let the carriages be driven right up to the roofs of our Booking Offices.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The activity of the Arabian Sea monsoon has decreased and rainfall due to both currents has been mainly concentrated into north-east India and the Central Provinces owing to a slight eastward movement of depression. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, excluding south-west, and on the west coast of the peninsula, while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, the west United Provinces, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and east Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Diamond Island, Akyab two inches, Bassein three, Gauhati one and a half, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazar five, Chittagong, Darjeeling three, Narayanganj, Barisal one, Calcutta two, Cuttack one, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Seoni two, Nagpur one and a half, Raipur eight, Marmagoa, Mangalore one and a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) one, Merwara one and a half. There has been little change in the temperature prevailing on the North-west Frontier, a maximum temperature of 123 degrees being reported from Jacobabad and 117 degrees from Dera Ismail Khan.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the central parts of the country and increase in Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.669 Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.5 Deg.
West Bulb Thermometer	80.2 "
Dew Point	78.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.797 "
Extent of cloud: sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.0 "
Minimum do.	82.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	253 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	14.36 "
Do. do. year	14.47 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 12th.	00.0 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stil.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stil.	
		Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.		12	m	11	10	27	12	m	4	2	16	8
				11	36a	25			4	53a	19	10
Fri.		13	m	11	45	27	13	m	4	38	16	3
				11	16a	25			5	33a	19	6
Sat.		14	m	0	18	28	14	m	5	14	15	11
				11	54a	26			6	11a	19	2
Sun.		15	m	0	50a	26	15	m	5	5	15	9
									6	47a	19	0
Mon.		16	m	0	31	26	16	m	6	26	15	10
				1	21a	28			7	22a	18	11
Tues.		17	m	1	9	26	17	m	7	2	16	2
				1	53a	28			7	52a	18	10
Wed.		18	m	1	49	25	18	m	7	39	16	8
				2	26a	27			8	36a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 12 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h.	1m.	Sunset	7h. 16m.
" 13 (Friday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 16m.
" 14 (Saturday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 17m.
" 15 (Sunday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 17m.
" 16 (Monday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 17m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	"	6h.	1m.	"	7h. 17m
" 18 (Wednes)	"	6h.	2m.	"	7h. 18m

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h. 34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h. 8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h. 55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h. 51-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h. 0-4m.	p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st June 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 12th 1917	June 1st to 12th 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 0	14 26	5 26	2 33
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 0	15 7	5 14	2 43
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital)	0 0	5 49	5 79	2 12
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 5	16 94	6 86	2 27
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th June, 1919, was 29.657 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th June 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours—

The Punjab:—Skies are clear except at Delhi. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature has fallen in the east Punjab, but continues in excess in the west; night temperature is moderately or considerably above the average

The United Provinces:—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the east of the division. Both day and night temperature are in excess in the extreme western stations; the latter is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and west Rajputana, the maximum rising up to 127.1 deg. F. at Jacobabad which is 1 deg. higher than the highest maximum recorded here in the month of May or June.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.07 in. of rain and Raipur 3.81 in. and continuous rain during the last 24 hours. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rain, but is locally in defect in the west. Day temperature is below normal in the eastern half of the reporting area, the deficiency being as much as 19 deg. F. at Raipur, night temperature is lower than usual at Raipur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 1.02 in., Mormugao 0.60 in. and Karwar 2.36 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The only rain reported is two cents at Belgaum. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar. Day temperature continues below normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general on the west coast, but inland the activity of the monsoon has diminished considerably and rainfall has been confined to the north-east of the Central Provinces, where Raipur again had a heavy fall probably under the influence of the depression which lies beyond the reporting area. Winds are now from normal monsoon directions on the west coast, but the steep gradients prevailing are adverse to any large precipitation. Temperature continues high along the north-west frontier and Jacobabad recorded a maximum of 127.1 deg. F., the highest recorded in previous years being 126.1 deg. F. in May 1912 and 1914 and June 1911.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces and may extend in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th June 1919:—

The activity of the Arabian sea monsoon has decreased and rainfall due to both the currents has been mainly concentrated into north-east India and the Central Provinces owing to a slight eastward movement of the depression.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces excluding the south-west, and on the west coast of the Peninsula, while a few falls have occurred in upper Burma, the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and the east Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are—Tavoy, Diamond Island, Akyab two inches; Bassein three; Gauhati one-and-a-half; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong, Darjeeling three; Narayanganj, Barisal one; Calcutta two; Cuttack one, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Seoni two; Mercara one-and-a-half.

There has been little change in the temperature prevailing on the north-west frontier, maximum temperatures of 123 deg. F. being reported from Jacobabad 117 deg. F. from Dera Ismail Khan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. 1st June to date	Temperature, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (11th)	87.5	71.0	42	..	0	..
Jask	98.3	84.7	92	..	0	0.07
Muskat	103.7	86.3	74	..	0	0.14
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.6	91.9	51	..	0	0.10
Rawalpindi	109.5	83.1	33	..	0	0.27
Lahore	107.0	81.6	54	..	0	0.12
Hissar	110.7	82.0	51	..	0.12	0.36
Ambala	105.9	80.3	55	..	0	0.23
Delhi	106.4	80.6	54	..	0	1.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.5	81.8	53	..	0.39	+0.16
Mainpuri	107.5	87.0	58	..	0.07	—0.01
Jhansi	107.0	79.0	55	..	0.36	+0.09
Cawnpore	103.0	81.9	77	0.09	0.09	0.23
Allahabad	82.4	80.7	81	..	1.37	+1.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	127.1	85.0	33	..	0	—0.66
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	101.2	80.9	67	..	0.13	—0.08
Jaipur	105.8	82.8	59	..	0.02	+0.04
Kotah	104.6	85.0	62	..	0.84	+0.23
Mount Abu	88.9	67.4	92	..	0.39	+0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	94.4	81.9	67	..	0.20	—0.08
Dwarka	89.5	82.7	78	..	0.05	—0.43
Veraval	84.0	80.8	87	..	0.06	—0.49
Rajkot	100.4	80.2	60	..	0.10	+0.21
Bhavnagar Para	104.0	82.4	64	..	1.38	+0.48
Surat	98.0	82.1	76	..	0.38	+0.44
Ahmedabad	103.4	79.2	62	..	0.03	+0.55
Deesa	103.8	83.6	66	..	0.03	+0.75
Neemuch	99.3	79.0	82	0	0.43	+0.06
Indore	95.7	77.8	81	0	2.04	+1.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.9	73.9	92	1.07	1.28	—0.82
Sangor	101.0	81.8	63	0	0.10	—0.18
Hoshangabad	100.9	81.0	89	0	2.09	+0.92
Khandwa	97.6	77.2	54	0	1.05	+0.73
Akola	98.8	79.8	71	0.41	3.96	+2.48
Amraoti	100.6	79.6	54	0	1.14	+0.38
Nagpur	94.2	77.7	88	0	5.24	+2.80
Chanda	93.7	79.0	64	..	1.54	+0.18
Raipur	79.6	74.6	96	3.81	12.87	+11.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.0	82.5	79	..	14.36	+9.89
Ratnagiri	86.7	80.1	87	.02	47.89	+7.17
Marmagao	82.0	..	93	0.60	18.56	+2.96
Karwar	81.4	74.4	93	2.36	32.32	+2.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.5	77.9	66	..	1.55	—0.38
Ahmednagar	98.8	74.3	62	..	1.36	—1.20
Poona	87.5	74.3	70	..	1.89	+0.23
Sholapur	97.6	75.0	69	..	1.67	+0.64
Bijapur	97.0	72.9	76	..	2.54	+0.82
Belgaum	78.2	70.1	94	0.02	2.95	—0.09
Aurangabad	95.0	74.8	70	..	1.22	—.75
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.2	77.0	68	..	2.74	+1.53
Hyderabad	86.5	74.9	91	..	5.16	+3.34
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.9	74.9	91	6.48	8.19	—6.9
Calicut	81.1	75.4	95	0.57	7.13	—4.58
Cochin	82.4	75.8	91	1.20	9.50	—3.57
Colombo	86.9	76.3	92	0.35	9.38	—3.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.4	75.0	81	..	2.59	+0.94
Bellary	91.5	76.9	61	..	1.57	+0.57
Cuddapah	94.4	81.1	56	..	2.08	+0.56
Madras	97.2	82.4	85	..	4.31	+0.47
Bangalore	81.9	67.4	93	0.08	0.89	—2.45
Coimbatore	87.4	73.3	73	..	0.04	—0.61
Trichinopoly	98.8	8.3	58	..	0.85	+0.14
Negapatam	95.9	80.2	65	..	3.18	+2.76

Do Your bit??

Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's bills by investing in a good

WATERPROOF COAT

at No. 1 Crawford Market.

We have just received a large and fine Stock fo new season Waterproo Coats for Sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison.

Give us one fair trial and See?

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,
Shop No. 1 Arcade
Foot Path Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

COAL! COAL!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 522, CALCUTTA.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

The Marwardi bazaar opened at Rs. 560 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and at once dropped to Rs. 550 on bazaar selling. It then improved to Rs. 553, but again declined to Rs. 550, and gave way further to Rs. 543. New York on Tuesday closed 25 to 40 points higher, but the market here was weak on rumours of a further advance in sterling exchange being imminent. Later on the price improved to Rs. 549, declined to Rs. 545, and at 4 p.m. was Rs. 544½. The bazaar closed unchanged at Rs. 544½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 540, declined to Rs. 539, and closed as under.

The ready market has been quiet with only a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach — July-August	544½
Fully Good Bengal — July	422
Fine Oomras — July	476
Good Southerns — June	523
Good Southerns — July-August	523

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 12TH JUNE 1919.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach — July-Augt	544
„ Bengal — July	420
Fine M.G. Oomras — July	476
Fine M.G. Oomras — Sept.	—
Good „ Southerns — June	520
„ „ „ — July-August.	525

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	450	438	425	420	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	445	433	420	405	„
M.G. Oomras No. 8	495	485	467	—	
Central Provinces	511	501	483	—	
M.G. Broach	558	553	544	536	„
M.G. Southerns	—	—	540	530	„
Sawjung dDharwar	—	556	544	534	„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th June 1919:

Cotton	12 038 bales.
Wheat	2,654 Qrts.
Linseed	15,270 „
Rape, etc.	1,701 „
Gingellyseed	205 „
Poppyseed	1,306 „
Groundnuts	2,748 „
Castorseed	35 „
Rice	177,576 „
Myrabolams	Nil „
Cottonseed	40,940 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	4,135 „
Jowar	2,250 „
Mahe	Nil „
Barley	1,131 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 12th 6-0, p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-38	74 0 0	— — —
„ „ Cawapore 76-38	74 0 0	— — —
„ „ Karachi Bangla	74 8 0	— — —
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 8 0	— — —
„ „ Cawapore	17 8 0	— — —
„ „ Yellow Cawapore	18 0 0	— — —
Linseed Brown Bold	21 4 0	22 4 0
„ „ Thin	20 12 0	21 12 0
Cottonseed White 35-15	112 0 0	— — —
„ „ Gujar 75-25	109 0 0	— — —
„ „ Gujar 50-50	106 0 0	— — —
„ „ Black	90 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White	21 0 0	21 12 0
Groundnuts	106 0 0	— — —
Mowraseed	8 0 0	— — —
Barley	43 0 0	— — —
Castorseed	80 0 0	— — —

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 12th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 12
Gurimbhai No. 12½	1 0 10
Light House No. 6½	0 13 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12th

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 3/8
Fcs: Demand	235
American Dollars	260
Hongkong „	214½
Shanghai	321½
Japan	130
Singapore	141

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 12.

BULLION EXCHANGE.

Bar gold, Rs. 33.
T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
3 M/st D/st on London, 1/8 3/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 126/8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 122/8.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 215.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 321/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260/8.
D. D. on France, Rs. 249.
Credit 3 M/st D/s, Rs. 263/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cnet.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing in Mill shares as well as Tata Deferred shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Prudentials at Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 premium.

Jupiter at Rs. 12 premium.

The following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2370, Swan 802/8, Simplex 557/8, Shapurji 143/12, Madhowji 2355, Luxmi Cotton 1850, Kohinoor 1452/8, Currimbhoy 452/8, Kastoorchand 1250, Finlay 690, Fazulbhoy 875, David 665, Crescent 262/8, Colaba 1785, Century 472/8, Cotton, 544, Bombay Dyeing 1610, Bundi 63, Central Mining 44, Katni ord 377/8, Katni def 1890, Tata old def 1420, Tata new def 700, Tata ord 276/4, Shivrajpur 48/8, Alcock 957/8, Bombay-Burma 962/8, Bt. Burma Petro. 28/4, Bombay Tramway 775, Bombay Steam 442/8, Tata Hydro 1570, Tata Bank 47/8, Tata Oil 350 P.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2375, Swan 805, Simplex 550, Shapurji 1143/12, Madhowji 2355, Luxmi Cotton 1785, Kohinoor 1455, Currimbhoy 450, Kastoorchand 1140, Finlay 685, Fazulbhoy 875, David 660, Crescent 260, Colaba 1780, Century 480, Bombay Cotton 675, Bombay Dyeing 1620, Bundi 63, Central Mining , Katni ord 380, Katni def 1890, Tata new def 675, Tata old def 1420, Tata ord , Shivrajpur 47, Alcocks , Bombay-Burma , Bt. Burma Petro. 29/8, Bombay Steam 445, Tata Hydro 1580, Tata Bank 47/8, Tata Oil 350.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA) LIMITED.

Bombay, June 12th.

We beg to give you our rates ruling in the local market to-day, for the undermentioned brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	Rs. 6	3 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	per pair	„ 7	15 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	Gallons	„ 4	10 6
Swan Brand New Tins	per pair	„ 6	5 6
Anchor Tins	per pair	„ 6	2 0
Rising Sun Cases	per case	„ 8	13 0
Anchor Cases	per case	„ 8	15 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

There was very little business passing in the jute share market, although prices remained steady. Coals were in slightly better demand. Central Nodiha, a new working colliery, managing agents Messrs. Linton Molesworth and Co., Ltd., changed hands at Rs. 12/8. A large business was done in the miscellaneous and industrial section, Calcutta Oil and Cake, Furkating Saw, Marshall and Company, Sheshan and Thorneycroft being in request. Shares of a new company called Fraserpet Fibre Managing Agents, Messrs. Holmes Wilson and Co., changed hands at Rs. 1/4. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Alliance 15, Bhulanbararee 43/12, Central Nodiha 12/8, Jumeni 14/8, Kosoonda 30/4, Patmohana 20/12.

Jute Alliance 705, Auckland 413, Craif 6/10 prem, Delta 580, Empire 63/8, Howrah 41/4, Hooghly 97, Kamarhatty 854, Kanknarrah 775, Lansdowne 346, Orient 83/8 prem, Waverley 19/10, Rutema 13/4.

Miscellaneous:—Atlas Construction 17/12, Assam Saw Mills 28/12, Beldanga Tannery 14/8, Bengal Brass 19/8, Bengal Paper 84, Britannia Brass 12/8, British Burmah Petroleum 28/12, Calcutta Oil and Cake 20/12, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 15/4, Calcutta Ice 25/8, Crawford and Co., 13, Furkating Saw Mills 15/8, Fraserpet Fibre 1/4 p, Howrah Oil 55, Great India Phosphates 2/4 p, Indian Iron and Street 61, Kalyanpur Lime 23/8, Marshall Sons and Co., India, 22/8, New Savan Sugar 14/8, Meginley 13/6, Orissa Cement 25, Ryam Sugar 20, Reliance Fire Brick an Potteryy 27/4, Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance 10/4, Bhachan, and Co. 24/4, Surma Valley Saw Mills 24, Tata Ondustrial Bank 44, Thorneycroft, India, 17/5, Titaghur Paper 415, Villier Engineering 20, Zenith Engineering 17.

Government Paper three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70/4 and small lots at Rs. 70/6 to Rs. 70/10.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 11.

The rice market continues dull under the influence of the limitation of exports to Bombay to selected firms. Millers declined to sell under control prices. Heavy rains are driving holders of paddy to bring in supplies which have increased during the past week.

THE BRADBURY MILLS LTD.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding.

The directors in the course of their report said: The Directors submit the Accounts for the period 1st January 1918 to 31st March 1919. The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 90,751-10-7 to which has been added the sum of Rs. 3,098-6-5 being the preceding year's balance. An interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share having been paid the amount remaining to the debit of the Profit and Loss Account on the 31st March, 1919, is Rs. 1,06,149-15-0 which the Directors propose to carry forward to the next account.

By an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 19th instant the capital of the Company was increased by Rs. 15 lacs by the issue of 6,000 7 per cent. (free of income tax) cumulative preference shares of Rs. 250 each. These shares will be offered in the first place to the existing members of the Company at par.

The report was adopted and two of the Directors, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors.

KASTOORCHUND MILLS CO., LTD.

The Sixth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, was held on Thursday, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding.

The Directors, in the course of their report, stated:—

The Directors submit the Accounts for the period 1st January 1918 to 31st March 1919.

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 4,17,650-14-2 to which has been added the sum of Rs. 10,640-3-10 being the preceding year's balance. An interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per old share and Rs. 50 per new share having been paid, the Directors recommend the disposal of the balance as under:—

(1) To pay bonus to the Company's employees, Rs. 10,000-0-0; (2) To carry forward to the account for the next period, Rs. 58,291-2-0. Total Rs. 68,291-2-0.

License has been granted to the Company under the Indian Companies Restriction Act, 1918, to call up its unpaid capital, viz., Rs. six lakhs. The Company has taken the Imperial Mills premises on lease from the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited, for the term of 99 years renewable in perpetuity at a monthly rent of Rs. 4,000 during the first 30 years and thereafter throughout the said term and every renewal thereof at the monthly rent of Rs. 4,500.

The report was adopted.

Two of the Directors, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected directors.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular, dated 15th May, 1919, stated:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £84,013,240, a decrease of £476,230, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $950,000 has been reported as having been engaged in New York for shipment to South America.

The Transvaal gold output for April, 1919, amounted to £2,951,936, as compared with £3,046,045 for April, 1918, and £3,025,992 for March, 1919.

SILVER.

On May 9th, the day following our last letter, the official maximum price was removed. Intimation was subsequently given that licenses would be granted freely for export.

The immediate effect upon the market, which had been in a state of suspended animation for many months, was very great. No available stock of silver existed from which the continental demands which instantly set in could be supplied, for the good reason that loyal adherence to the known wishes of the authorities had eliminated the possibility of any stock composed of speculative holdings. As a consequence, the price moved at a speed absolutely without precedent. It leapt in one bound 4.7/8d. on the 9th instant from 48.5/8d. to 53.1/2d., at which it was officially quoted "buyers" both for cash and for forward delivery. On the 10th instant 58d. for cash delivery and 57.3/4d. for forward delivery were reached.

The quotation of 58d. is a record since January, 1877. It is a remarkable coincidence that a war brought about by Germany should have been the original cause of the relapse in the value of silver from its ancient high level, and another war half a century later, for which the same Power was responsible, should have been the actual cause of a phenomenal recovery.

The following prices at any advance on which the principal silver coins (full weight—Loco London) would show a profit when melted, are of interest, though it should be remembered that with the exception of India and the United Kingdom, the amount of such coins "in circulation" is comparatively small.

Rupee (at 1s. 8d.) 53.81d.
United States $ 58.9d
Dutch 2.1/2 Guilder, 60.45d.
5-Franc piece and similar coin, 60.87d.
Sterling silver, 66.0d.
Mark, 67.3d.

Several of the Government Banks do not differentiate between gold and silver holdings in their returns. We append, however, the figures given by five of these continental institutions:—

Bank of Spain (April 12th), £225,730,000.
Bank of France (April 24th), £12,427,000.
Swiss National Bank (April 15th), £2,611,000.
Imperial Bank of Germany (April 7th), £1,038,000.
Netherlands Bank (April 12th), £738,000.

The great driving force operating in the market for the last few years was clearly indicated by the statement made in the House of Commons on May 12th by the Secretary of State for India, namely, that Indian net imports of silver during the war had amounted to 516,202,000 ounces (sufficient to coin about 1,500,000,000 rupees). In addition to this enormous amount of precious metal, net imports of gold totalling £21,400,000 were received during the same period.

On the 12th instant the forward rate eased to 57.1/4d., whilst the cash quotation remained unaltered. On the next and succeeding days, supplies were forthcoming on a scale sufficient to meet the demand, and brought about lower rates.

It is a satisfactory fact that quite a substantial business has been done during the week on this market, and it has been quite easy both to buy and to sell large amounts.

The China exchanges have not moved in anything like the same proportion as the value of silver. The silver quotation to-day is equal to 5/3-5/16d. per tael (expenses of transmission excluded) as compared with the cabled rate of 5s. 2½d. per tael.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation, 15352, April 22; 15372, April 30; 15416, May 7.

Silver coin and bullion in India, 3453, April 22; 3474, April 30; 3749, May 7.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, 285, April 22; 285, April 30; 53, May 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India, 1444, April 22; 1455, April 30; 1606, May 7.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, 312, April 22; 300, April 30; 150, May 7.

Securities (Indian Government), 1608, April 22; 1608, April 30; 1608, May 7.

Securities (British Government), 8250, April 22; 8250, April 30; 8250, May 7.

The value of coins minted during the week ending May 7th amounted to 124 lakhs of rupees.

The Stock in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 30,750,000 ounces in sycee and 18,500,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,400,000 ounces in sycee and 18,900,000 dollars on the 26th ultimo.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

May 9,	53.1/2d. cash (buyers),	53.1/2d.
2 mos. (buyers).		
May 10,	58.0d. cash (buyers),	57.3/4d.
2 mos. (buyers).		
May 12,	58.0d. cash (buyers),	57.1/4d.
2 mos. (buyers).		
May 13,	55.1/2d. cash (buyers),	55.0d.
2 mos. (buyers).		
May 14,	54.0d. cash (buyers),	53.1/2d.
2 mos. (buyers).		
May 15,	53.7/8d. cash (buyers),	53.3/8d.
2 mos. (buyers).		
Average	55.479d. cash (buyers),	55.062d.
2 mos. (buyers).		

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 5½d. above that fixed a week ago.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.

JAPANESE TRADE AND FINANCE.

Advices from Tokyo state that from the beginning of the year to April 20th Japanese imports amounted to 617 million yen, while the volume of exports over the same period was 470 million yen. The favourable conditions in the raw silk market were maintained in April; in the second half of the month American demand was active and transactions were brisker than has been usual lately, the price reaching 1,680 yen. The price of cotton yarn also showed a tendency to rise during the month, and was quoted at 352 yen, stocks being short and new purchases in evidence. A higher price for rice in the provinces slightly disturbed the steadiness which followed the sharp fall of last month, and the quotation at the close was up to 33 yen. Stock markets were dull on the whole, though prosperity in cotton and silk circles caused some improvement towards the end of the month. The money market showed temporary activity at the biginning of the month under the influence of tax collection and other requirements for short loans; call money was quoted at 1 sen 8 rin, or 6.57 per cent. per annum. These rates were not maintained, however, after the middle of the month, and repayments by foreign exchange banks and the absence of special demand brought the quotation down to 6-7 rin, or 2.19-2.25 per cent. per annum. Some demand was attracted at this figure, and the usual month-end requirements brought the rate up again to 2 sen 1 rin, or 7.67 per cent. The application for 5 percent. Exchequer bonds amounted to 150,000,000 yen (£15,000,000).—"The Economist."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 12.

S. S. Kashmir, Barrlett, Sydney, May 17.
S. S. Novara, Cossey, London, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.

S. S. Barbarigo, Unabisher, Calcutta.
S. S. Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kashmir for London.
Steamer Dilwara for China.
Steamer Freinfels for Liverpool.
Steamer Kaifuku Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain E. B. Barlett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney via Melbourne, Fremantle and Colombo, with a general cargo, wool, wheat and 17 passengers, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain F. W. Cossey, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden, with the outward mails of 22nd May, a general cargo and 104 passengers, which port she had left on the 16th ultimo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barbarigo, 2,800 tons, Captain N. Unabisher, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Kashmir, Captain E. B. Barrlett, arrived here from Sydney via Melbourne, Fremantle and Colombo, experienced monsoon.

S. S. Novara, Captain F. W. Cossey, arrived here from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Aden, experienced strong monsoon and fine weather.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 12th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Clan Stuart	N F	N F	J F & Co
B Gracchus	London	N F	M M & Co
D & E Albistan.	Duppe	18-6-19	L Dryfts & Co
F Kaifuku Maru	Kobe	22-6-19	N Y Kaisha
G Martinique	Bangkok	N F	G Arbuthnot & Co
H Lings	N F	N F	M M & Co
Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
L & M Nurani	Bassein	N F	T M & Co
N Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co
O Hejaz	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Multan	London	N F	M M & Co
Q Supramanupuravy	N F	N F	E H Harson
80 ton crane Wanetta	N F	15-6-19	W & A Graham & Co
Offside'D & E Iran	N F	N F	H S Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Babadurl	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	Liverpool	18-6-19	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kasado Maru	Kobe	27-6-19	O S Kaisha
5 Khoseron	Jeddah	17-6-19	T M & Co
6 Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Taroba	S & E Africa	19-6-19	M M & Co
8 Ikola	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Colorbaria	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 Birma	Java	N F	T M & Co
15 Pallisma	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kashmir	London	14-6-19	M M & Co
2 Varela	Busra	14-6-19	M M & Co
4 Barala	N F	N F	M M & Co
5 Karadeniz	Busra	16-6-19	D R I M
6 War Tulip	London	15-6-19	M M & Co
7 Kalomo	Karachi	14-6-19	K N & Co
8 Chanda	London	14-6-19	M M & Co
9 Bandra	Busra	N F	M M & Co
11 Sikh	Rangoon	15-6-19	T M & Co
12 Heramilin	Hongkong	15-6-19	R I M
12 Canara	Rangoon	18-6-19	M M & Co
13 Nandakhsen	Aden	21-6-19	K N & Co
14 Barambak Jetty end	London	14-6-19	M M & Co
Ekma	Busra	13-6-19	M M & Co
Offside Jetty Shah Jahan	Rangoon	12-6-19	T Morrison & Co
15 Dara	Calcutta	14-6-19	D R I M
16 War Raider	Karachi	13-6-19	R I M
17 Franz Ferdinand	Busra	16-6-19	D R I M

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Syria	4 days	10-6-19	M M & Co
Chakdara	N F	N F	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Fcclenfels	Liverpcol	N F	W & A G & Co

EXPORTS.

June 12.

S. S. Elysia from Liverpool:—113 bales wool, Veerchand Oomersey; 60 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon an Co.; 191 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co. 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 325 bales cotton fly, 30 bales cotton waste, B. Meyer and Co.; 21 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 523 bales wool, Bombay Company; 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kashmir for London:—10,002 cwts. linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Multan for London:—1,000 cwts. cotton seed, D. B. Khan and Co.

S. S. War Tulip for London:—1,000 cwts. myrabolams, Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Mohandas V. Dossa; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—2 bales cotton yarn, The Sumitomo Bank.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokkaichi:—750 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Moji:—1,550 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 12.

S. S. Kalamo from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—348 cases 805 bales cotton P. goods, 10 cases cotton voiles with artificial silk strip, 4 cases woollen and cotton P. goods, 31 cases cotton goods, 3 cases hosiery, 3 bales cotton pieces, 42 crts. 10 hogsheads 2 casks 3 cases earthenware, 3,773 boxes tin plates, 8 casks hoes, 10 cases 11 bales cotton yarn, 60 boxes water tin plates iron hooped only, 5 cases soap, 10 bales bleached cotton, 3 cases soap powder, 2 bales cotton and mohair tissues, 23 bales woollen P. goods, 650 bags fire clay, 11 cases 108 spigot valves, 3 bales woollen and cotton tissues, 10 cases woollen and cotton goods, 36 C. I. 36 cisterns, 30 cases scrap sheet glass, 4 cases worsted P. goods, 2 bales mixed mohair and cotton goods, 5 cases artificial silk and cotton P. goods, 5 cases boots, 10 cases nails, 2 bales woollen and cotton P. goods, 20 hogsheads 49 half hogsheads ale, 10 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 11 cases glass tubes, 80 cases shoe tacks, 4 cases worsted tissues, 20 cases blood mixture, 646 boxes 17 cases window glass, 7 cases tinned meats, 3 cases accumulators, 25 cases 6 boxes biscuits, 50 casks red lead, 250 bundles corrugated sheets, 125 bundles 26 cases galvanised sheets, 2 cases 78 casks tiles, 474 bags broken tiles, 96 bundles shovels, 50 boxes glass, 142 single W. black gas tubes, 6 bales grey cotton P. goods, 24 casks unglazed tiles, 64 casks salammoniac, 1,715 kegs 1 cask paint, 583 D s oil, 30 cases colour, 190 casks China clay, 80 kegs white lead, 75 bundles copper sheets, 100 cases corn flour, 306 bags 150 boxes bottles, 8 cases healds, 3 hogsheads, Chinaware, 48 bales cotton fents, 4 cases screw and washers, 4 cases iron padlocks, 20 bales printed cotton P. goods, 289 single 189 bundles W I. tubes, 519 single W. black tubes, 10 bales cotton dhotees, 2 cases reed and healds, 2 brls. L. oil, 18 cases plate glass, 95 D s bleaching powder, 4 casks 5 cases lead pipes, 16 bales woollen tissues, 20 cases laundry blue, 567 brls. tar, 250 cases bottled beer, 11 cases marine glue, 15,000 Nos. fire bricks, 92 bundles 114 single iron bars, 2 wooden kegs dye, 8 bags rivets, 588 single mild steel sheets, 40 casks 33 Sk. cases flooring tiles, 16 casks 100 D's disinfecting fluid, 704 bundles horn plates, 4 D's 2 brls. liquid soap, 103 bundles steel circles, 354 bundles galvanised steel sheets, 192 casks powdered calcium chloride, 11 cases 9 bales papery, 8 cases piece dyed cotton, 29 cases cotton reels, 44 bars pig lead, 144 pieces 1,622 bundles steel sheets, 70 cases ginger wine, 25 packages containing 50 cases spirits, 2 cases gauge glasses, 50 casks coal pitch, 5 cases medicines, 2 casks Epsom salts, 2 cases med. spirits, 808 bales 198 cases cottons, 4,701 cases 28 hogsheads 2 casks whisky.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel, with effect from the 15th June, 1919, the Defence of India (Tanning Materials) Rules, 1917.

LARGE STOCKS

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SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
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Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370. Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 789.

To ascertain which of the options granted under the

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will PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS

or whether you are liable to the Duty

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HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER GALLET, YARDLEYS etc.

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BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART, LTD.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, whose beautiful jewelleries of artistic designs gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED

Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-8 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 6 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 58, Medows St. (Op. Tarapoorvala) Bombay.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrein and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

Declaration of B. A. Examination Results, 12-30.

Declaration of School Leaving Examination Results 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 14.

S. S. Chanda with Homeward English Mails leaves at noon.

MONDAY, June 16.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, Municipa Hall, 3-40 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	10	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	6	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	9

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	56	21	0
East Passenger	21	10	7	20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of noon.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday, was 157 as against 95 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered, death, small-pox 4 attacks and 4 deaths and cholera 4 attacks and 2 deaths.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 31st May occurred as follows:—

Bombay City, 25; Thana District, 1; Belgaum District, 2; Ratnagiri, 2; Karachi City, 27; Kathiawar Agency, 59. Total 116.

TELEGRAMS TO AND FROM PUNJAB.

From the 16th inst. acceptance of ordinary traffic will be resumed to and from offices in the Punjab except between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. and on Sundays.

Prohibition on acceptance of ordinary traffic will continue to and from offices in the North-Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

CABLEGRAM DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd. notifies the following delays in transit on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.
Full rate:—Six and half days.
Deferred:—Twelve days.
London to Bombay.
Full rate:—Five days.
Deferred:—Nine days.

BABY WILTSHIRE.

Too weak to take milk.

256, Francis Road, Leyton.

Dear Sirs,

I wish to thank you for the benefit our baby girl got from Virol. We say Virol saved her life. A fine child at birth, but began wasting at 7 weeks. At 2 months the doctor advised us to try Virol. We had lost all hope of the child living, she was so thin. From 2 to 3 months she lived entirely on Virol, being too weak to take milk; but when she improved we gave her Virol and milk, which she has had ever since, and is a lovely baby now. She sleeps well, and is cutting her teeth fine. This photo was taken when she was twelve months old. She is so bonny and has nine teeth.

Yours truly,
A. M. WILTSHIRE.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL

Virol Ltd., 152-166, Old St., London, E.C.
BRITISH OWNED & BRITISH MADE
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, June 12, 1919.*)

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., relinquished charge of the office of Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 31st May 1919.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. W. Watson to be in charge of the Consulate for Belgium at Bombay.

Major F. E. Hunt, D.S.O., is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, vice Captain P. S. Corbould, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, under the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

Major Hunt, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Mr. A. K. Deshpande, City Mamlatdar, Poona, acted as City Magistrate, Poona, from 6th April to 23rd April 1919, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb M. M. Gandhi, Acting District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, on return from leave, is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, vice Mr. H. R. Hume proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, in addition to his own duties, is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. H. R. Hume till relieved by Mr. J. V. Cooke.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrate other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Major R. H. Cameron, Commandant, Indian Details Camp, Deolali, is appointed to be a Magisatrate of the First Class in the Nasik District.

Major Cameron, is appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. Shanker Govind Kharkar, LL.B., Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department is so extended as to bring the total period to two and a half months.

Mr. G. G. Desai, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from 17th February 1919, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days in combination with leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for five months and six days from 21st June 1919.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. R. D. Rowlands, resigned.

Mr. W. M. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer to Government, has been granted a combined period of leave for six months.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, is appointed to act as Agricultural Engineer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. W. M. Schutte.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 9th June 1919.

Mr. Fakirji Edalji Bharucha, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, is appointed temporary Mechanical Engineer on Rs. 850 a month in the Department of Industries for a period of six months.

Mr. Bharucha's services *is* lent to the Public Works Department with effect from the date of his appointment until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 3, sub-section (4), of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) is appointed Mr. W. G. McKee to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board vice Mr. C. W. DuBreul, resigned.

Captain A. F. Lascelles, M.C., Bedfordshire Yeomanry, Extra Aide-de-Camp, is appointed on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Governor to act as Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain A. K. MacEwan proceeded on six months' leave from the 8th June 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson, M.B., I.M.B., Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is appointed substantively to that post, with effect from the 1st June 1919.

Mr. G. B. Soparkar, L.C.E., is appointed to act as Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, vice Mr. A. E. Mirams proceeding on combined leave.

Mr. C. G. Hawes, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., M.C., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. Salman Badr-ud-din Tyabji, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 5th June 1919.

Sahibzada Haroon Qadr Syud Moosa Ali Meerza, Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Tyabji's absence.

Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties, pending the return from leave of Mr. K. S. Framji L.C.E., Superintending Engineer.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Lonand District, relieving Mr. F. L. Gordon, A.M.I.C.E.,

Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Deccan Irrigation Division to Sind.

(Continued from Column 3.)

187-19—Madh K and Ch, Messrs Doorgadas Brijmohun a firm v Messrs Meghji Jugjiwan a firm, Matu J and M.

201-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff and D.

208-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Messrs Govindram Vallabhram a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

1632-17.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surajmal Kesarimal a firm v. Messrs Kaniram Kisonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 21-2-19.

78-16.—Mulla & M, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v. Kanji Jetha & ors, M B Chothia, Part heard, 6-1-19.

1933-18.—Purnanand & Co., Ghellabhai Mahamkhram v. Messrs Manilal Balabhai & Co. a firm, Kanga & S.

82-18. Dastur & Co., Damji Dhorsey & ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand alias Khimchand & ors, Daph F & D, Moti & D.

650-18.—Craig B & Co., Steel Brass & Co., Ltd. v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D

102-17—Madh K and Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v Kuverji Madon, Purandas & Club.

460-18—Chit M and K, Laloobhai Dayabhai a firm v Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh and Co.

1692-18—Khand and Co (for a pauper); Chinta Shivaji Boreker v Muklabai widow and ors, Amin and D.

1070-17—Capt and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Biharilal Bishambirdas a firm, Khand L and M.

35-17—Madh K and Ch, Harsookhdas Chogmal a firm v Gopaldas Chhanulal Ard H D and Co.

S C Ct 82/2171-18—Khandvalla and Co, Abdulla bin Isaac v Haji Abrulla bin Kazim, Payne and Co.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TRADE RIVALRY.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Partap Lallu and two others v. The King-Emperor.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. T. W. Banker, Sessions Judge of Surat The Sessions Judge accepting the verdict of the majority of the jury, found the accused guilty under Section 304 Part 2 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 7 years. The Sessions Judge further found the accused guilty of simple hurt to one Rama and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months, the sentence to run conurrently.

The prosecution case was that enmity existed between deceased Narayan Goven and the accused in connection with trade rivalry, as they all were licensees of toddy shops, there had been criminal complaints between them. On the evening of the 18th November, deceased accompanied by Rama Fakira his servant, went to Dabholi for the purpose of fetching his natra wife Ganga, who had gone to her parents' house owing to a quarrel. They set out on their way home at about 9 p.m. and on reaching the Pipal tree on the outskirts of the village the deceased was atttacked by the accused with sticks in their hands, and so severely beaten that he felt unconscious on the ground. On his servant Rama going to his assistance he was also severely beaten and ran way to Surat, where he entered the Civil Hospital. Ganga cried out and in response to her cries two persons came there and the accused then went away, throwing down their sticks, which were broken, on the ground. Keso sat by the deceased who was unconscious and Nary got a cart and took Ganga in it to Kotargam police post where she informed the Naik of what had happened. He returned with her to Dabholi and sent deceased to the Civil Hospital in a cart. He went with her and on his way informed the Sub-Inspector. The deceased died the next afternoon in Hospital without having recovered consciousness.

The defence led evidence to show that accused No. 1 was at Velachha and, therefore, he could not have met Narayan and Rama on their way to the scene of offence.

The Sessions Judge observed that it was suggested that the injuries on the person of Rama might be due to a fall from a tree, but not only was there no reason why Rama, who was not a toddy tapper, should have climbed up a tree, but the medical evidence and the nature of the injuries show that they must be due to beating.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the Sessions Judge had midirected the Jury by referring to the complaint filed on behalf of the prosecution in other cases without making any reference whatever to the judgments in the complaint, discharging the present accused. That the Sessions Judge erred in law in allowing the Panchnama relating to the sticks to be put in evidence inspite of the opposition from the accused's pleader when one of the Panch witness, stated in his deposition that he was asked to sign the same without the same being read out to him.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. Nandwadenram K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

112-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Selim D Bessons v. D E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

2018-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D and L.

9-19.—Motichand and D, Keshavji Govindji a firm v. Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dubash and Co.

1149-18.—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v. Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1881-18.—Mehta D & L, Ranchhordas Dhanji v. Narrandas Jivraj a firm.

66-19.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs F Ruttonshaw & Co. a firm v Chunilal Laibhai & Co. a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

122-19. Bhalshanker K & G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v. Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vechha and Co.

137-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v. Varajlal Lalloobhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

152-19.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. a firm v. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwaniwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

163-19.—Metha D and L, Ramdas Kiralal & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Ambalal a firm.

212-19.—Mehta D & L, M A Bros. a firm v. Pasamsey Damodher firm, Bhimji and Co.

223-19.—Payne and Co., Nagindas Laloobhoy a firm v. Nurotamdas Hargowandas a firm, Khandwala & Co.

1735-18—Sham M and H, Messrs Jamnadas Harakhji a firm v Messrs Raghunathdas Devraja a firm, Purshotamrai and Co.

1757-18—Shroff and D, Madhowlal Ranchodlal a firm v Amilal Jaisingbhai a firm Tyab D and Co.

1966-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Messrs Chunilal Hiralal a firm, Amin and D.

133-19—Shroff and D, Amratlal Khimdas a firm v D S Mehta and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

161-19—Vachha and Co, Rustomji Ardesir Doobash v Messrs Haji Hoosein Fari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

162-19—Merwanji K and Co, Amolakhchand Bhurchand a firm v Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Mans H M and Co.

165-19—Shroff and D, Vithaldas Bhimji v Vadilal Purshotam a firm, N C Dalal.

166-19—Shroff and D, Hiralal Ambalal a firm v Gopalji Kallianji a firm, Mehta D and L.

170-19—Mehta D and L, Lakhmidas Lalji a firm v Amilal Jaisinghbhai a firm, Tyab D and Co.

171-19—Mehta Dand L, Goculdas Kissondas a firm v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Mans H M and Co.

173-19—Mirza M and M, Kalyandas Becherdas v Messrs Devidas Mohanj a firm, Sham M and H.

185-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Messrs Javeri and Co, M B Chothia.

(Continued in Column 2.)

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ended the 10th instant in Surat, the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta States. The fall was heavy in Ratnagiri, Savantvadi and Dharwar while it exceeded 23 inches in parts of Kanara. Preparations for kharif cultivation are generally progressing. Sowing commenced in several districts. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in some districts. The majority of the cattle are in indifferent condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is in most districts reported to be deficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was useful rain during the week in Gujarat, moderate to heavy in the Deccan, moderate in the Bijapur district and slight in the Kathiawar Agency. Kharif sowing commenced in some places. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals, Poona and Satara districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in some States of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 7th June were 15,143 in the Panch Mahals, 18,000 in Ahmednagar, 10,879 in Poona, and 1,854 in the Stara district. The numbers of dependants were 16,178 in the Panch Mahals, 8,500 in Ahmednagar and 2,775 in Poona and 883 in the Satara district. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, were 5,241 in Ahmedabad, 4,972 in the Panch Mahals, 12,574 in Kaira, 5,905 in Broach, 7,349 in Kathiawar, 102 in Rewa Kantha, 963 in East Khandesh, 5,598 in West Khandesh, 2,893 in Nasik, 17,000 in Ahmednagar, 13,298 in Poona, 2,773 in Sholapur, 4,118 in Satara, 6,576 in Bijapur and 3,033 in the Belgaum district and 925 in the Native States in the Kathiawar Agency and 1,025 in those of Rewa Kantha. The numbers on village works were 1,443 in Ahmedabad, 1,063 in the Panch Mahals, 2,283 in Kaira and 1,626 in the Broach district and 688 in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The numbers on works in the Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency were 1,266. The numbers on test works were 427 in the Panch Mahals and 550 in the Poona district. The number of workers in some of the Kathiawar States was 176. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Medical arrangements are adequate and public health is generally good except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. Owing to recent rain emigrants are returning to their homes to undertake agricultural operations in the Poona and Satara districts. The prices of food-grains are high but generally stationary. Cheap grain shops are working in several districts. Takavi is being freely advanced. Private charitable relief continues to be granted in several places. The recent rains have improved the water-supply in some districts. The supply of fodder is deficient, but Government stocks are still being distributed to the affected areas under Government arrangement. This distribution is nearly complete. The use of prickly pear is extending. Numerous cattle are subsisting on this fodder in the Ahmednagar (40,000) and Poona (over 4,000) districts. The condition of cattle is generally indifferent throughout the affected area.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

VOLUNTEERS THANKED.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, the Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund, sends the following:—

(Statement, for the month ended 31st May, 1919):—

Total contributions:—Rs. 10,49,539-3-8, in cash; 111 cloth bales, 18 yarn bales.

Total quantities moved to the affected parts:—

Fodder, 4 crores lbs.

Grain (rice, wheat, and bajri), 9 lakhs and 20 thousand maunds.

The supply of rice to various districts for sale at cost price has been the engrossing feature of this month's activity. Rice has been sent in all to 75 various stations and ports, and in every case good precautions have been taken to ensure that this Fund's supply has been handled on the basis of "no loss and no profits." In every case it has been the cheapest at each centre and satisfactory reports have been received to show that this has checked undue profiteering by merchants. The most satisfactory feature has been the volunteering by local leading men at several stations and villages to lock up their own capital (without interest) to run a cheap shop with this fund's rice under a Committee of local men. Substantial securities as proofs of such applicants' bonafides have been readily offered and accepted. As a rule no grain merchant is put on such a Committee. Efforts are being made to make further large quantities of rice avail able to the districts this month too and it is expected to continue this as long as may be necessary. It has also been arranged to send special inspectors of shop to supervise and generally watch the working at each important centre.

The Trutees of the Indian People's Famine Trust have kindly voted a second grant of Rs. 1 lakh (one lakh) to the Fund, and this is most welcome at this stage of the operations.

Grass:—The operations in this are expected to end shortly and full reports from the districts are awaited.

Clothing:—This is being distributed out of the joint gift kindly made by the Bombay Mill-owners. The value of this gift is calculated at the least Rs. 80,000.

The praise-worthy work of Under-graduates and students in higher standards in High Schools during the May vacation, social workers on the various famine works in Panch Mahals, and as volunteering clerks and cashiers in this Fund's cheap grain-shops at Bulsar, deserve special mention. The quality of work they put through has been of the very best, and the spirit in which they worked has been absolutely one of self-sacrifice. To see these young men toil in the burning sun of May, instead of spending their well-earned vacation days in the ease of their native places or of a sanatorium, has been a source of great gratification to all who had the opportunity of seeing them at their labour of love.

Khan Saheb Kowasji Dhanbhura, Chairman of the Bulsar Cheap Grain-2 shop Committee and Mr. Maneklal Dwarkadas of Dohad kindly entertained the volunteers of each place to dinner parties as a mark of their appreciation of the very good active help received.

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1919.

June 15—The Sixteen Stars, C. C.
June 18—The Gaud Saraswats, C. C.
June 21—The Republican Sporting Club.
June 22—The Fort Vijay, C. C.
June 28—G. I. P. Athletic Club.
June 29—The Lusitanian Sporting Club.
July 5—The Times of India, C. C.
July 6—The Gaud Saraswats, C. C.
July 12—B. B. and C. I. Railway.
July 13—The Baronet, C. C.
July 19—The St. Xavier's College.
July 20—The Young Zorostrian, C. C.
July 26—B. B. and C. I. Railway.
July 27—The New Hindu, C. C.
August 2—The Arya Bandhu, C. C.
August 3—Friends Union, C. C.
August 3—Bombay Gymkhana B. Team.
August 10—The Baronet, C.C.
August 11—The Times of India, C. C.
August 16—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 17—Hindu Cricket Club's Association.
August 19—Wilson College Gymkhana.
August 23—The Elphinstone College, C. C.
August 24—Parsi Gymkhana.
August 29—The Elphinstone, C. C.
August 31—Hindu Gymkhana.
August 31—The Republican Sporting, C. C.
September 7—The Young Zorastrian, C. C.
September 10—The Spencer, C. C.
September 13—The Parekh, C. C.
September 14—The Friends Union C. C.
September 16—Hindu Gymkhana.
September 20—Bombay Gymkhana.
September 27—H. M's Customs.
September 28—Parsi Gymkhana.
October 5—Catholic Gymkhana.
October 11—Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., C. C.
October 12—The Rangers, C. C.
October 18—Paper Currency C. C
November 1 and 2—Parsi Gymkhana.
November 8 and 9—Hindu Gymkhana.
November 16—Bombay Gymkhana.
June 15—Telgu Young Cricketers.
June 22—Parsee Gymkhana.
June 29—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 6—Young Zoroastrian, C. C.
July 20—Hindu Gymkhana (Return.)
July 27—Parsee Gymkhana (Return.)
August 3—Islam Gymkhana.
August 17—Spencer Cup Team.
August 19—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 21 and 22—Poona Gymkhana.
September 7—Baronet Cricket Club.
September 14—Islam Gymkhana (Return.)
September 21—Spencer Cup Team (Return.)
September 27—Bombay Gymkhana (Return.)

AFGHANISTAN AND THE MORAL.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—A sequel to the obscure murder of the late Ameer is an advance against the Khyber Pass by Afghan troops. The Indian Government has done nothing to provoke any such attack, although the relations between India and Afghanistan do call for revision. The late Ameer would never recognise the Anglo-Russian Convention, which we have never formally abandoned. The present moment is one which might well tempt an ambitious but inexperienced Afghan Prince to try to assert his full independence, and even make trouble with India. Afghanistan looks like being the greatest remaining Orthodox Moslem State, and an Ameer might conceive himself the distined successor of the Sultan as the leader of the faithful. The probability that Young Turk agents have stirred up the Ameer does not conflict with such hopes and aspirations. To come forward in defence of Turkey might be good qualification in a pretender. It is early to estimate the military meaning of war with Afghanistan. We do not know what sympathy of an active kind the Ameer might meet with in India; but, having regard to the importance in modern warfar of technical equipment, we should be indisposed to exaggerate the military peril such war came. Episodes of this characte have a political moral more important than the military. Ought we not to review the whole question of our reations with Afghanistan, in view of fact that the Russian menace to India can hardly be said to have any existence now? That is one deduction; another is that we ought to hasten with the Eastern settlement. So long as the Peace Conference delays in exing beyond doubt or dispute the new order which is to take the place of the Ottoman Empire. the mind of the East is unsettled and the field admirably adapted to the kind of obscure intrigue in which the East delights. Hitherto the Conference has gone on the assumption that the East could wait indefinitely. That might be a natural attitude for Americans, who are not directly involved in the East; but the people of this country, who have to bear the whole burden of maintaining order in the Near and Middle East and in India, cannot be so remote or detached. Indeed, no American who sees tha the world is not to be divided into watertight compartments but must on considera ration admit that delay is just as serious and as dangerous in the East as in Europe Every day that passes is an argument against putting off a decision by such a device a the projected International Commission Inquiry. It is in Paris that the decision will have to be taken. Commission or no Commission, and in Paris there are now all the materials necessary for a decision.

WOMAN KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE.

ALLEGED DISREGARD OF BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The Coroner resumed the adjourned enquiry, yesterday, into the death of a Hindu woman, Chinama, who was killed by the collapse of a portion of a house under construction in Sankli Street, on the 20th May. Mr. J. K. Patel appeared for the owner of the house, Gulamhusein Buxibhoy.

Mr. Sitaram K. Talgeri, Building Superintendent, Bombay Municipality, gave evidence to show that he had examined the site after the collapse and come to the conclusion that the collapse was due to natural defect in a beam, an internal knot. The beam, was produced in the Court. There was no means of knowing beforehand that the beam was defective. The balcony was erected on cantilevers. Plans were submitted to the Municipality in the ordinary way on the 6th June 1917, and were approved. No balcony was shown on the plan. Until March 6th, the work proceeded, when notice was given to stop work as the original plan was not being adhered to. Other plans were then submitted. On the 15th May the owner was informed that objections had been taken, as the dimensions of certain beams were less than those required by the bye-law, and the beams produced were less in size than the bye-laws required it. The size of the beams was 9x6 inches whilst the bye-laws required 12x6 inches. Permission had been given on the 15th to carry on the work, changing the beams to the size required or by some other means getting over the difficulty raised by the Municipality. The owner however, continued the work without doing what he had been ordered to do and the witness was of the opinion that it was dangerous to do so on account of the defect which, however, could not be known beforehand to exist.

In reply to Mr. Patel, Mr. Talgeri said after the notice of the 13th May amended plans were sent to the Municipality on the 16th May. The only objection taken to those by the Municipality was by a letter of May 30th. That letter must have been prepared some days before, and it was stated in it that some beams have too small, although they were not specified.

Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage.

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INDIANS IN FIJI.

DESIRE ANNEXATION OF FIJI TO INDIA.

APPEAL TO COLONIAL SECRETARY

The following appeal, dated 1st March 1919, prepared by Indian Colonists of Fiji under the auspices of the Indian Imperial Association of Fiji, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"To the Hon. Viscount Milner,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, London, England.

Sir,—

"We, the undersigned Indian Colonists of Fiji representing Indian public opinion under the auspices of the Indian Imperial Association of Fiji hereby, beg to lay the following few lines for favour of consideration:—

1. We have heard that there are movements on foot amongst the European residents of this Colony to propose the annexation of Fiji with New Zealand or Australia. And we also read a third proposal, namely, the idea of a federation of Fiji with the surrounding groups of Islands in Australasia.

2. We do not see our way to agree to the former two proposals as put forward by the white residents. We, as Indians, distinctly realize that Fiji is one of those Colonies where the future mainly, if not entirely, depends upon the Indian element. And, therefore, we sincerely believe that such Colonies should, in a scheme for rearrangement of the British Empire, be connected rather with India which is our Mother Country than with any other portion of the British Empire. The white population can never expect to be in the majority as regards numbers in tropical climates, and they cannot retain their commercial and social superiority for even. Time will come when the Indian section will be fully educated and brought up to realize its self-respect, dignity and responsibilities so as to take a place on terms of equality with the European section, and then, numerically being in the majority, they will be the main factor to consider in matters of government. We, therefore, definitely pray that Fiji be connected naturally with India rather than with any other Country under the British Flag. We do not for a moment forget our Fijian fellow subjects and we hope and trust that they will not suffer by the Indian connection herein proposed.

3. If, as Prof. Seely observed, "Colonies depend upon the Mother Country as fruit upon the tree," we certainly feel that our destinies can more naturally be nursed by India, our home, than from the home of a minority of this Colony's population.

4. In the alternative we submit that Fiji should be allowed to remain under the British Crown and governed from Downing Street as it is to-day.

5. After the foregoing proposals on our part we are quite ready to consider the third idea mentioned in paragraph I hereof. And in case any of the local agitators for annexation of Fiji with Australia or New Zealand succeed in persuading the Home government to favourably consider their schemes, we hope that the annexation should by preference be with a Country like New Zealand than with Australia, whose policy towards non-whites is different and stricter than that of the Dominion of New Zealand. In any case it will, we submit, be absolutely necessary to safeguard the integrity and the national development of the Indian Colonists and of the Fijians by provision for proportionate adequate and efficient representation of these communities in the councils of the Government responsible for the administration of Fiji.

Hoping that this letter will receive due weight and proper consideration.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Yours most obediently."

(Sd.) D. M. Manilal, B. Ram Singh, Pingaldas, Ramrakkha Mahraj, Jagannath, Girdhar Kalidas, S. Abdul Raheem, George Suchit, Ramroop, Umrao, Apabhai Patel, Rambunch, Kuarpal Singh, George Nanco, Deoki, Dalbahadur Singh, Yakub Naneb Khan, Abubakhar Khan, Nakched, Budhu Misri, Subhkaran, Jamnaprasad, Deonandan, Jagroop, Ramji, Ujagir.

PLANS FOR GENEVA.

HOW IT WILL BE PREPARED FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Information has reached the Government of the Canton and Republic of Geneva regarding the general outlines of the scheme for creating a suitable home for the League of Nations.

According to these plans, which have yet to be approved by the Executive Council of the League, the offices and the residences of the delegates from the different Powers are to be erected in a large enclosure on the northern outskirts of Geneva, on the right bank of the lake. The seat of the League would thus be a kind of international enclave with the territory of the Canton of Geneva around it.

The construction of the buildings required would not be completed before 1921, even if rapid progress were made. Meanwhile, some difficulty will be experienced in finding suitable temporary premises for the accommodation of the various international offices.

Preparations are being made to improve communications between Geneva and the capitals of the world. A wireless telegraph station will be erected by the Swiss authorities, and this will be subsequently placed under the control of the Secretariat of the League.

Plans are also being elaborated for the establishment of air routes between Geneva and a number of European capitals.

The construction of a tunnel through the Jura Mountains is projected to create a better railway line between Geneva and Paris by which the journey could be covered in six hours. At present the detour makes it impossible to do the journey in less than ten hours.—"Westminster Gazette."

INDIA'S VITIATED ATMOSPHERE.

THE TWO RESIGNATIONS.

The "Sanj Vartman" writes:—During the last few days two important resignations have been announced. In one case it is of a highplaced Indian official. In the other case it is that of a world-renowned poet. One has resigned his high office as Minister of Education, the other his title of Knighthood. The official is, of course, Sir Sankaran Nair and the poet is Sir Rabindranath Tagore. As was to be expected, all India has received the news of their resignations with regret, but not with surprise. Again, as was to be expected, all Anglo-India and its several mouthpieces, have received the news with jibes, jeers and scarcely suppressed pleasure. All this is quite natural and for all those who have watched India for some time, and taken a minute note of all the trend of events, these diverse kinds of mentality are not likely to cause any kind of surprise. With the lapse of time, it is now becoming self-evident that the Indians and the Anglo-Indians are living in different worlds of their own. The water-tight compartments of both are getting tighter and more rigid than ever. They think differently, they act differently and they look at things from different angles of vision. There is nothing common amongst them except, the common factor of mutual distrust. It is a thousand pities that matters have come to such a pass, but it would be worse than pity not to recognise these differences, and not to remedy them, where practicable. The idea was fondly hugged to the heart, that, considering all that India had done during the war, the post-bellum relations of the rulers and the ruled would be more improved and would rest on more cordial basis. Alas, the very contrary is the rule, and the fond dream has vanished into thin air. At an ill-fated hour, the Rowlatt Bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, and at once, as if by magic, the whole Indian atmosphere was vitiated. The ground lost, has never been recovered since then. But whatever mischief the Rowlatt Bills may have done—and without a doubt they have done much mischief—they have served one good purpose. They have served to open our eyes more widely than ever before. The Rowlatt Bills crisis has shown and most conclusively proved, that for fighting our political battles, the Indians must wholly and solely depend upon their own collective shoulders. For all the help that they are ever likely to get from others and chiefly from our Anglo-Indian fellow citizens, we might as well expect any help from them—barring a few solitary and honourable exceptions—as from the citizens of planet Jupiter! We have learnt this lesson—of self-reliance—in a bitter school and if for nothing else, for that very reason it should never be forgotten. If this lesson is taken to heart, even the Bills, in the course of time, will come to be blessed! Coming to the consideration of the two resignations, they might rightly be called the aftermath of the Rowlatt Legislation. From the very moment of this legislation, Sir Sankaran Nair's position as a member of the Indian Government, had become anomalous and uncomfortable. As an Indian—we might say as a patriotic Indian—he cannot but sympathise with his countrymen in their uphill fight, and yet his official position and custom double-locked his mouth and kept him silent. Later on, the Final Despatch of the Indian Government on the proposed Reforms and his dissenting minute, showed most conclusively, that the line of cleavage between him and his official colleagues was wide and unbridgeable. Under the circumstance he must have thought it best to be relieved of his high office. It is understood that Sir Sankaran Nair had resigned because he had differed from his colleagues in regard to continuation of Martial Law in the Punjab. For this honourable act of renunciation and personal loss, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have nothing but ridicule and censure, giving thus yet one more example of a diametrically opposite psychology of mind. They forget that Sir S. Nair is not a self-seeker. He is a man of towering personality and of a giant intellect. By his resignation he loses a great income, a serious loss to a self-made man. But he has preferred to undergo this loss, than remain in an anomalous position. Thus he has acted as a man of the highest honour and rectitude. Many of his self-styled critics are not even fit to stand before him and yet they dare ridicule a man, whom to know is to honour and who is deservedly regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of modern India. As for Rabindranath Tagore, giving up his title of Knighthood, those who know him intimately are not surprised at his action. He is one of the gentlest of men and his gentle heart cannot but feel sorely wounded at the heavy trials through which his countrymen are at present passing. The inference that is drawn by a contemporary that he callous to the woes of others because he professes to feel for his own countrymen, is false and unworthy. If in his letter of resignation to the Viceroy he is silent about the outrages against the Europeans during the recent riots, it is not because he is callous and unfeeling, but because he knows that all India, including himself, has with one voice condemned them. But the outrages against the Indians and the methods of reprisals, while they have been condemned by the Indians, are justified and condoned at by the Anglo-Indians and their public organs. It is against this glaring callousness that the poet raises his voice and as a protest, renounces his Kinghthood. Patriotism and Pity have moved him to take this action. Rabindranath Tagore has no axe of his own to grind, no publicity to seek. Immortality is already the heritage of his life, and by no action that he could take now, he is likely to open the gates of heaven wider than he has already done. Such a man is beyond self-seeking and beyond the mean dodge of cheap advertisement. Those, who impute mean motives to his action, are incapable of appreciating what is great, noble and patriotic.

FUTURE OF NATIVE RACES.

INDEFINITE CLASSES IN LEAGUE COVENANT.

What should be done to safeguard the native races in the peace settlement was the most urgent subject discussed at the annual meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society in the Central Hall, Westminster, on May 1st, says the "Manchester Guardian."

It is claimed that this Society, which Sir Harry Johnston has described as an insurance society for empire, has done much by its propaganda to secure better protection for native races which come within the supervision of the League of Nations.

The Chairman, Sir Victor Buxton, pointed out that the revised draft of the League of Nations contains more definite safeguards for the natives than the original draft. It would be the business of the friends of the natives to urge that the principles of the League Covenant be applied to all native territories, and not only to the territories which came under the mandatory Powers.

A resolution was moved by Lord Henry Bentinck which recalled the Prime Minister's promise at Newcastle that the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants would be the dominating factor in settling the future of the German colonies. The resolution condemned any attempt to exert pressure upon native chiefs and tribes in favour of any particular mandatory. This should disqualify those exercising such pressure from receiving mandatory authority.

Lord Henry Bentinck remarked that the official declarations made during the war by our statesmen on the native question were all that could be desired, but there appeared to be some hesitancy in putting them into operation now that the war was over. We had had a warning in India and Egypt. We could not govern India by Rowlatt Acts or Egypt by aeroplane and flying columns.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECLARATION.

Another resolution put forward the proposal that there shall be an International Conference of the Powers to work out a scheme for protecting the welfare of the natives in tropical and sub-tropical territories. To this Conference accredited representatives of native races, appointed independently by local administration, should be appointed.

This was moved by Sir Sidney Olivier, who quoted with approval the famous declaration of President Wilson on the protection of the native races from exploitation. Our own statesmen had so tied themselves up into knots and electoral promises that it was now very difficult for them to get out and make a plain statement of high principles like President Wilson's, although this would really be in consonance with the feeling and conscience of this country. The clauses relating to natives in the latest draft of the League of Nations were too indefinite, and must be made much more precise. It was not enough, for instance, merely to prohibit slave trading. Whatever conditions were laid down for the territories under the mandatary must be extended to apply to the British Colonies as well.

It was pointed out by Mr. H. W. Nevinson, who moved a resolution on the subject, that slavery still exists in German East Africa and in Portuguese West Africa. It was understood, he said, that the former colony was to be handed over to Great Britain as mandatory, and it was already under the control of British officials. There were at least 150,000, and probably 180,000. slaves in the country, who could be liberated at the cost of about five hours of the recent war. The supply of these slaves was still being maintained from other parts of Africa by the old methods of trading.

THE RHODESIAN LANDS.

Sir Victor Buxton discussed the Rhodesian land question, and said that the result of the recent Privy Council judgment was that the Lippert title to the unalienated land was now vested in the British Crown as trustee for the native inhabitants. It was now for the Government to see that the principle of trusteeship was put into operation, and to give the natives adequate tenure for the land. "We have," he said, "waited upon Lord Milner within the last few days, who received us most sympathetically. We realise how much he is hampered by action already taken by the Colonial Office. But whatever he may be able to do or not to do, we feel confident that the native case is having his most sympathetic attention.

Mr. John Harris, the organising secretary of the Society, mentioned that the Society had incurred an expense of over £7.000 in preparing the natives' case for the Judicial Committee, and he thought there were strong reasons why this should be treated as a public charge. This Society was in communication with the Government on the land question and the costs of the inquiry, and failing any satisfaction being given would appeal to Parliament and the people.

TREASURY CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE

In the House of Commons in mail week, Sir Joseph Walton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer "whether he would restore full Treasury control in connection with the expenditure of public money by immediately prohibiting new expenditure on the part of the great spending departments of the State unless Treasury sanction had been previously obtained." To which Mr. Chamberlain replied: "All the exceptions to the normal rules enforced before the war requiring Treasury sanction for expenditure have now been revoked." We take this welcome evidence that the Government recognise the necessity of calling a halt to the lavish and wasteful expenditure of uncontrolled officials which has cost us so dear. A sign that some members of the House of Commons are at last turning their attention to public economy is given by the refusal of a Standing Committee of the House of Commons to sanction an expenditure of £3,800 on a lift, and extra bathrooms for the Lord Chancellor's official residence.—"The Economist."

MR. MONTAGU AND MR. HORNIMAN.

The Bombay correspondent of "The Independent" writes:—

Mr. Montagu references to Mr. Horniman in the House of Commons have aroused the keenest indignation among all classes of people here. These references were as unfair, as ill-informed and unfounded on the part of a Secretary of State who has in the main to rely on the one-sided version of the bureaucracy supplemented, more often than not, by the mischievous and misleading mendacities of Reuter. It is well-known that there is no love lost between the bureaucracy and the Indian Nationalist Movement. Armed with wide and sweeping powers, and supported by the Junker clique, it has tried suppression and repression with all the ardour with which Mrs. Partigton applied her mop. The story of this suppression and repression is a long and painfully familiar one. But what is of interest is that if Indians who stand up for their own rights have fared badly at the hands of an unsympathetic and unimaginative bureaucracy Englishmen who have boldly championed the cause of India have fared even worse and among the illustrious roll of Englishmen who have suffered from the vagaries of the bureaucracy in vaying ways, occur the names of Cotton, Wedderburn, Pennel, Channing, Arnold, Besant and last, but not least, Horniman. If Indians of advanced political thought had the frowns of the powers that be for their daily fare, the name of Horniman has been an object of concentrated and prolonged dislike—to put it very mildly!—alike among the bureaucrats and the whole tribe of the non-official exploiters of India. In his case we have had a superlative example of the truth of Mr. Brailsfords crushing indictment against British Imperialism and the Imperialist Junkers, viz. that a *European who upheld and fought for the rights and privileges of natives would be regarded as a pariah.* In Bombay we had daily demonstration of the truth of this observation in the conduct of the Junker gang towards Horniman. And when he was "deported from Bombay, people thought that the deputation was the culminating point in the Junkers hatred of him.

Called upon to defend the Government for which he is at best an apologist and of which he is the nominal mouthpiece in Parliament Mr. Montagu, after the fashion is expediency set by Morley more than a decade earlier mechanically repeated charges which had been formulated by the Indian bureaucracy, and which every one in Bombay at least knows to be absolutely unfounded. Mr. Montagu said, *ex cathedra*:

"When Mr. Horniman began to use his paper in the midst of riots, to fan the flame and published an accusation that British troops had used soft-nosed bullets in Delhi and his paper was distributed free to British troops in Bombay; hoping to excite insubordination it was high time that he left India. In normal times he would have been tried but in view of the riots prompt, swift action for restoration of order was necessary.

"It would be difficult, as 'Young India' says, "to pack more mis-statements into two sentences than Mr. Montagu has managed to put into the above two—or perhaps we should say as Reuter has contrived to pack into them by way of paraphrase. If there was any charge for which the authorities could allege a substratum of foundation, it was about the "soft-nosed bullets. But even in regard to this Mr. Horniman's "guilt" is a transparent fiction. In the first place the statemen emanated from a responsible correspondent of the 'Chronicle' whose subsequent correction, as Mr. Jinnah's cable to Mr. Montagu reveals, was never allowed to reach the Editor, thanks to a system of censorship whose eccentricity is only equalled by its apparent irresponsibility. Mr. Horniman's fault lay in merely publishing the correspondent's report as part of the news of the day. The other statements in which Mr. Montagu gratuitously indulged are regarded here by all well-informed people as at once unfounded and libellous. The statement for instance that copies of Horniman's paper—the 'Bombay Chronicle'.—"were distributed freely among British troops to excise insubordination is demonstrably untrue, and it is surprising that a keen Parliamentarian and responsible head of Government like Mr. Montagu should have lent himself to repeating it to Parliament. It is satisfactory to note however that the Bombay public, have promptly realised that Mr. Montagu's misstatements constitutes an attack not only on Mr. Horniman but on their own good-faith as well and do not propose to rest content until this grave wrong is righted. As 'Young India' rightly points out, the only way of righting the wrong is for Mr. Montagu's, now that he has been appruised of the true facts to own it and reverse the order of the Government against Mr. Horniman.

The other day, the Directors of the 'Bombay Chronicle' met at Mr. Jinnah's chamber to consider Mr. Montagu's statement regarding Mr. Horniman and the 'Bombay Chronicle' newspaper and after careful consideration, resolved to cable the Secretary of State pointing out the errors and inaccuracies into which he had been betrayed. Now that Mr. Horniman is in England—and assuming that he has not been denied the freedom of speech and writing—we may feel certain that he will promptly give the lie direct to the official version effectively and adequately.

RETURN OF AUSTRIAN DELEGATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 12.

PARIS.—Renner with the Austrian delegation has returned to Saint Germain.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur has in addition to placing his troops at the disposal of the Government now offered his personal services and the resources of his state in connection with the Afghan War

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber is preparing a note for submission to the Currency Committee.

WHAT IS MANDATORY SYSTEM?

LONDON INDIAN MEETING.

A meeting of Indians was held on May 12, at the Essex Hall to discuss and pass a number of resolutions dealing with various matters of interest to Asiatics generally and Indians in particular. A considerable number of Europeans also formed part of the audience. Mr. J. M. Parikh, who presided, laid stress upon the economic exploitation of India, and referred to the repressive legislation, of which the Rowlatt Act was but the termination.

Mr. B. G. Tilak moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting agrees with the views of our Moslem fellow-countrymen regarding the Khelafat and the Sacred Places of Islam, and records its conviction that any interference with the sovereignty of the Khalifa and of the Moslem States by the Western Powers will lead to serious consequences."

He reminded his hearers that Great Britain was one of the greatest Mahomedan States, and asked why the principle of self-determination should not be applied to the constituent parts of the Turkish Dominion instead of settling their future for them without a consultation with their peoples. He thought that, so far as Asia was concerned, the mandatory system was a twentieth century term for domination.

Mr. M. H. Kidwai (of Gadia) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed after an Egyptian gentleman had spoken a few words in support.

Mr. M. H. Ispahani proposed, Dr. K. S. Bhat seconded, and Mr. D. B. Jayatilika supported the following resolution:—

"That this meeting strongly protests against the policy of the Western Powers which supports the continuance of differential legislation and treatment on racial grounds.

Mr. Bhugwandin Dube proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Chaman Lal and carried:—

"That this meeting urges upon the British Government the necessity of an immediate reform in the Government of India, and declares that no political reforms which fail to make the people of India supreme in the Government of their country will secure permanent peace."

Mr. Dube felt that the object of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms was to consolidate and strengthen the hold of Britain upon the people of India. All Europeans who wished to become children of the soil of India were welcome there, but not on terms of exploitation and domination.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. S. Saklatwala and seconded by Dr. C. B. Vakil was also passed:—

"That this meeting denounces the Rowlatt Bill, which has been passed by the Government of India against the unanimous opposition of the people of India and their elected representatives in the Legislative Council, and fully supports their countrymen in their determination to fight against all repressive and coercive legislation, and calls upon the advisers of the Crown to recommend the disallowance of the Act."—"India."

DEPORTATION BILL IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

OTTAWA, June 6.—The Bill authorising deportation of agitators against constituted authority has passed all its stages in the Senate and the House of Commons and has received the Royal assent. The bill applies to British subjects as well as aliens.

CAPTAIN IN TEMPER.

APOLOGIES FOR ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 12.

The case came up before Major W. T. Barryn, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to-day, in which Mr. D. V. Phadke a clerk of the Bank of Bombay, Poona Branch, charged Captain W. Hay, Army Veterinary Corps, with assault and insult. It appears that on the 2nd instant Captain Hay presented a cheque to the complainant and as there was some delay in cashing it, Capt. Hay complained about it. The clerk informed the officer that he would have to wait till the Agent had passed the cheque, but he might, if he so wished, go in and see the Agent himself. On that, it is alleged, Capt. Hay jumped up and struck him. When the case came up for disposal, Capt. Hay, through his pleader, tendered a written apology and offered to pay Rs. 51 to the complainant to be handed over by him to any charitable object he might wish. The complainant agreed to that and the case was accordingly struck off as compounded.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

FIVE MORE NOMINATIONS FOR CADETSHIPS.

SIMLA, June 11.

The following press communique has been issued:—Five Indian gentlemen have been nominated by the Viceroy for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. These together with the five selected in November last and who are at present at the Royal Military College complete the annual allotment for ten vacancies reserved at the college for Indian gentlemen. The five gentlemen now selected, who will attend the midyear term commencing in August next, are Kumar Shri Rajendra Singhji of Nawanagar, Kumar Shri Himat Singhji of Rajpipla, Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai, Sahibzada Faiz Muhammad Khan of Maler Kotla, and Bedi Daya Singh of Rawalpindi. The two first names are at present in Europe.

THE PRESS ACT.

"AKHUAT" CEASES PUBLICATION.

DEMAND OF MAXIMUM SECURITY.

Chowdhri Rahm Ali Alhashmi of Lucknow writes to the press saying that, as a consequence of the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 1,000 and the consequent demand of a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 which the proprietors are unable to deposit, the "Akhuat" ceases publication for good. Possibly another paper, with the same objects in view, may, sooner or later, be started.—"The Leader."

MORE ORDER IN JALALABAD

SALEH MAHOMED'S POWER BROKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 11th June:—The Amir has appointed as Commander-in-Chief, Nadir Khan who lately invaded Thal and then beat a hasty retreat on the approach of relieving forces. Thus the appointment would seem to imply that the power of Saleh Mahomed, ex-Commander-in-Chief, has been definitely broken by the Cabal ruling Kabul.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 12th June:—Some days may elapse before the receipt of a reply to the Viceroy's letter for the reason that the Amir has sent for Generals Nadir Khan and Dost Mahomed Khan, probably in order to consult them. Meanwhile, it is stated that more order prevails in Jalalabad. The new Brigadier has issued a proclamation asking the residents to return promising them security against Shinwari and Afridi raids. It is also reported that fresh troops have arrived at Jalalabad.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ADJOURNED MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the Association held to consider the action of the Government in deporting without trial Mr. B. G. Horniman and in placing the "Bombay Chronicle" under pre-censorship will be continued in the rooms of the Association to-day, at 6 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 12.

The Arabian Sea current has given little rain except on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the east of the Central Provinces. The depression still lies over Bihar and Orissa and the rain has again been concentrated into the North-east India and along the east coast of Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma as same Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west coast of Peninsula and local in Central India, east Central Provinces and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces and Mysore.

The principal amounts:—The Diamond Island one and half inches, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab, Cherrapunji six, Sibsagar four, Dhubri one and half, Cox's Bazar five, Chittagong three, Barisal, Berhampore one, Dinajpur one and half, Darjeeling four, Sambalpur two, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj one, Ranchi three, Simla a half, Jubbulpore one, Raipur four, Jagdalpur three, Ratnagiri one, Karwar two, Cochin, Mercara one and half.

The maximum temperature at Jacobabad yesterday was one hundred twenty-seven degrees, which is highest ever recorded in India, previous highest being one hundred twenty-six degrees at same station in 1914. Peshawar reports one hundred and sixteen degrees, Dera Ismail Khan one hundred fourteen, Multan one hundred thirteen degrees.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in United Provinces and Central India.

WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, June 12.

For the last few days we have had over 40 inches of rain. At present there is practically nil. The weather is changing. The railway is running punctually to time and will continue for some days.

Official and Personal.

News has been received of death of the Maharajah of Ajaigarh (Bundelkhand) on June 6th.

Mr. Justice Rutledge is expected to arrive in Burma next week.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has re-appointed Mr. P. Anstey, B.Sc. (London), to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office and Mr G. B. Kolhatkar, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. H. G. Limaye, M.A., deceased.

Captain the Raja of Baria has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding 16th Division, Kohat, the North-West Frontier Force.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the British Station Hospital, Kirkee, and the St. Margarets Hospital, Poona City, on Wednesday afternoon.

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Notice to Correspondents.

We regret that, during the continuance of pre-censorship, we cannot publish any correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 13th June, 1919.

Heaven of Freedom.

Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by
Thee into ever widening thought and action;
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

KALINATH ROY.

BY MR. M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA".)

By the courtesy of the "Young India" syndicate, composed as it is largely of Satyagrahis, since the deportation of Mr. Horniman I have been permitted to supervise the editing of this jonrnal. I asked for such supervision because I was anxious that nothing should appear in it that was in any way inconsistent with the general prinoiples of Satyagraha, *i.e.*, of truth and non-violence to person or property. In pursuance of the plan I have hitherto also written some leading articles in the usual editorial style. But for this issue I wish ot take the sole responsiblity, if there be any, of writing on the case of Babu Kalinath Roy, the Editor of the now defunct "Tribune." Personally, I consider that even from the point of view of the authorities there is nothing wrong or out of the way in what I am about to say. But lest they may think otherwise, it is due to the public and to the "Young India" syndicate that the authorship of this writing should be known.

With reference to the Punjab disturbances, by my complete silence over them I have allowed myself to be misunderstood by many friends and, as is now well known, I have been deprived of the cooperation, though never the friendship, of so respected and renowned a leader and co-worker as Sanyasi Swami Shri Shraddhanandji. But I still believe that I have done well in persisting in my silence, for I had no conclusive data to go upon. No public declaration of mine could have in any way affected for the better the action of the authorities. But Babu Kalinath Roy's case materially alters the situation. In my humble opinion the case represents a manifest and cruel wrong. I have not the honour of knowing him personally. When I took up the Judgment in the case, I approached it with a feeling that there would be at least a *prima facie* case made out against the acoused on some isolated passages in his writings. But as I proceeded with it, the impression grew on me that it was a kind of special pleading in order to justify a conviction and a heavy sentence. In order to check myself I took up the numbors of the "Tribune" referred to in the Judgment and on which the serious charge against Babu Kalinath Roy under sec. 124A of the Indian Penal Code was based, and a careful reading of every one of the writngs in the "Tribune" more than confirmed the impression produced by a perusal of the Judgment and led me to think that the Martial Law Court had allowed its judgment to be warped and clouded by the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust surrounding it. The best proof of my statement must be the Judgment and the writings on which it is based. They are therefore reproduced in this issue in full. I have prefaced the Judgment and the offending articles in the "Tribune" with extracts from the other numbers showing the whole tendency and tone of the writings from the beginning of April just after the Delhi affairs. They are not extracts torn from their context but they are representative of the issues of the "Tribune" published after the 30th March last. The dominant note pervading all the issues is that the agitation against the Rowlatt legislation should be conducted with sobriety, truth and non-violence. I could nowhere trace in them ill-will, either against Englishmen in general, or against the English Government in particular. Indeed, it would be difficult to surpass the "Tribune" in calmness and self-restraint in the face of circumstances brought about by the Delhi affairs.

This is the test that the Special Tribunal put before itself for its guidance:

"You will have to consider whether this publication was or was not a calm and temperate discussion of the events that had occurred. The people have a right to discuss any grievances that they may have to complain of, but they must not do it in a way to excite tumult." "You may point out to the Government their errors. . . . The question is always as to the manner. A question is made whether they (writings) show an intention to instruct by appealing to the judgment or to irritate and excite to sedition. In other words, whether they appeal to the sense or the passions."

Judged by the standard set before the Court the articles complained against do not warrant a conviction. They cannot excite tumult, when daily during a period of exceeding stress the writer asks his readers to refrain from all violence telling them in unmistakable terms that disturbance can only damage their cause. The Editor has continuously appealed to the judgment of the readers by asking them not to prejudge, but to await the results of an inquiry which he persistently asked for. The Court's discussion of the passages and articles fails to convince one of the propriety of its decision. The Court has resented the use of the term "Delhi Martyrs" in the issues of the 6th and the 8th April. When you read the contents under the headings, the one has reference to prayers at the Jumma Masjid and the other to a Relief and Memorial Fund. The crime in the language of the Court was that "the accused chose to emphasise the memorial for martyrs and not the relief," and the Court proceeds "The inference from this is plain." The plain inference from this is that whoever put the heading felt that those who were shot down at Delhi were so dealt with, without sufficient cause. Why this should be considered seditious passes comprehension. And if such an inference shows as it undoubtedly does that the action of the magistrate who gave the order for firing was wrong, is the drawing of such a deduction to be punished? We are told by the Court that one may point out to Government their errors. I submit that Mr. Roy justly pointed out the error of one of the local authorities. (Incidentally I may mention that there is no such Editorial heading as "Memorial to Delhi Martyrs" referred to in the Judgment.) The next indictment consists in the Editor having used the word "dupe" in connection with the action of some honorary magistrates and municipal Commissioners who tried to dissuade shopkeepers from closing their shops.

This is what the article describing the demonstration of the 6th April says:—"The masses of India are no fools. * * * That they cannot be successfully duped ought to be clear from the very ignominous failure in this very case of certain municipal Commissioners and honorary magistrates and several others who went round the city trying to persuade shop-keepers to keep their shops open." This is a bare statement of fact as the accused knew it. Then follows an examination of the other articles as to which the gravamen of the charge is the assertion of the Editor that the action of the Punjab Government was both "unjust and unwarranted," and that it had "exposed itself to the severest criticisms at the bar of public opinion." Here, too, the Editor has after having reasoned to the reader led him to the conclusion to which he himself has arrived—a procedure held to be entirely justifiable under the test accepted by the Court itself. The wrong would undoubtedly be if the Editor had misstated facts. But in every case as would appear from the articles reproduced herewith, the writer has fortified himself with what he believed to be facts, and which so far as the Judgment allows us to see have not been controverted. The other two articles referred to by the Court are "Delhi Tragedy" in the issue of the 9th, and "Blazing Indiscretion" in the issue of the 10th April. The "Delhi Tragedy" is a dispassionate review of the tragedy of the 30th March, and ends with an exhortation to the Government of India to appoint a public inquiry. "Blazing Indiscretion" is undoubtedly an indictment against Sir Michael O'Dwyer about his speech before the Punjab Legislative Council. The speech analysed in the article in question certainly contains more than one "blazing indiscretion". The truth of the matter is that the wrong man was in the wrong box, the right man to have been in the box of the accused should certainly have been Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Had he not made inflammatory and irritating speeches, had he not belittled leaders, had he not in a most cruel manner flouted public opinion and had he not arrested Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, the history of the last two months would have been differently written. My purpose, now is not to prove Sir Michael O'Dwyer's guilt, but it is to prove Babu Kalinath Roy's complete innocence, and to show that he has suffered a grievous wrong in the name of British Justice, and I do not hesitate to ask Englishmen as I ask my countrymen to join me in the prayer for Babu Kalinath Roy's immediate release. As Mr. Norton has shown, and quite recently Sir P. S. Shivaswamy Aiyer, that a Martial Law Tribunal was never contemplated to be one for the trial of cases involving delicate interpretations of difficult sections of ordinary enactments. Such tribunals are properly designed only for summary justice being meted out to men who are caught red-handed in acts of rebellion or crimes which mean, if left unchecked, complete disruption of society.

One thing more remains to be considered. Why should this case be singled out for special treatment when it is highly likely that an independent and impartial committee is likely to be appointed to overhaul the Martial Law administration in the Punjab and so revise the sentences passed by the Martial Law Court? My answer is that Mr. Roy's case does not admit of any doubt about it. It is capable of being immediately considered by the Government and if the articles on which the charge against Mr. Roy was based do not amount to sedition—as I hold it does not—he should be immediately set free. Moreover time is an important consideration in this case, for Mr. Roy, as Mr. Andrews has pointed out, has a very delicate constitution.

(Continued from Column 6.)

trade, and the coinage of rupees the only method left, if any, of satisfying it, that the Government of India was compelled, at the risk of intolerable loss, to break away from the 1s. 4d. rupee and raise exchange at first by a penny. With silver at 41d. an ounce, it would only be just possible to mint the rupee without loss; the price of silver has gone up fair higher than that in recent months, the highest point reached being as much as 58d. and to mit rupees to maintain exchange at an uncertain amount of loss, in response to an uncertain demand, when silver prices were ruling high with possibilities of serious fluctuation—to mint rupees in such a situation being out of the question, the Government of India determined to regulate exchange according to silver prices so that the rupee now stands at 1s. 8d. That is to say, the Gold Exchange Standard system, as we devised it, has broken down and the Committee is called upon to rehabilitate it on sounder lines and on a more stable footing. This, then the breakdown of the system, is the most important feature of the present situation.

The Currency Crisis.

FROM THE "HINDU."

It is necessary that the public should be acquainted with the general nature of the problems that have to be dealt with by the Currency and Exchange Committee recently appointed by the Secretary of State; and we propose therefore briefly to review the Indian currency and exchange situation so as to bring out the salient features of such war time developments in it that have precipitated the most serious crisis in the history of the Gold Exchange standard since its unconscious inauguration in this country about twenty-five years ago. The incidents of that standard as well as the causes that led to its adoption are easily set down. The steady fall in the price of silver and the serious and frequent fluctuations in its price involved the Government of India as well as the trade in great difficulties. They were kept in a state of anxious uncertainty which is always detrimental to commerce and Governmental finances. To avoid this uncertainty as regards the exchange value of silver in terms of gold, the Government closed the Mints for free coinage and by Governmental action fixed the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. The closure of the mints resulted in the rise of the rupee and later on led to the development of our currency system towards what is now known as the Gold Exchange Standard system. Under this system, the rupee has become a token coin, intended for internal circulation, whose value is maintained at a certain fixed level by artificially restricting its amount. The essence of this system is the maintenance of a stable relation of a token internal currency to the international currency by artificially contracting or expanding the former as trade requirements demand. Thus, if the balance of trade is against us, that is to say, if the demand for international currency is greater than the demand for internal currency, then, under the present system, gold which is the international currency must be made available for export or the internal currency withdrawn from circulation to the extent that is necessary to maintain the rates fixed.

The ratio that we have fixed is that of 1s. 4d. a rupee and the way in which we maintain this ratio is by operating a reserve we have built up out of the profits of coinage, called the Gold Standard Reserve. The exchange is generally in favour of India so that the demand in normal years is for Indian internal currency, the rupee; and the rupee, even when the demand is most brisk, can be provided in sufficient quantities at no great difficulty in ordinary times, for, silver prices in pre-war years were far lower than the nominal value of the rupee and the Government Mints were so efficient as to be able to produce four-and-a-half lakhs a month if they worked over-time. On one necessary provision as regards the maintenance of the stability of exchange, that is, the provision of internal currency in exchange for foreign currency, there was apparently, and so far as one could forecast on the basis of the conditions obtaining in pre-war days, no ground for anxiety. It was on the other necessary provision for the maintenance of the stability of the exchange, that is, the provision for supplying international currency, as and when necessary, that the attention of the Government and the trade was directed; and the result of this was the establishment of the Gold Standard Reserve where more than £25 million were accumulated to support exchange whenever it fell below the fixed level. It is not our purpose now to discuss whether this reserve is adequate or not to fulfill its object. It is enough now to note that in recent times up to the present we have had only two occasions on which to base any criticism on it and these two crises must, compared with those not absolutely beyond the range of possibility, be accounted mild. We refer, of course, to the 1907-08 crisis and the one that occurred just after the outbreak of the war. Both the crises were tided over, it may be said, more or less successfully. In the 1907 crisis, it is useful to note, the resources of the Government were strained to a very great extent; and although their second line of defence in supporting exchange namely, recourse to the London loan market, was open to them unimpaired at the end of the crisis, it must be said that the crisis drained away the whole gold in the Gold Standard Reserve. The second and the more recent crisis, thanks to the prosperous conditions obtaining in India, did not develop to any serious proportions. It was tided over by the sale by the Government of India of reverse bills on the Secretary of State to the extent of £8.70 odd millions in 1914-15 and £ 4.89 millions in 1915-16. Competent authorities have expressed the opinion that, with a gold reserve of £40 million, we can free any demand for sterling remittances. We do not propose to pause to examine this question of sterling resources further, and we mentioned it only to give an idea of the cost of the Exchange Standard system.

It is in connection with what may be called the first postulate of the Exchange Standard system, namely, the easy and cheap provision of internal taken currency, however, that the greatest difficulty has arisen in the last four years. The confidence of all those who know anything of the subject as regards the availability of silver at prices considerably below that legally fixed had been so great that none of them have shown any anxiety regarding the supply of the despised metal. The pre-war price of that metal stood, we believe at somewhere below or about 26d. per ounce. Since the outbreak of the war, however, the scramble for the white metal has been such that its rise in value has falsified the expectations of the most acute of not only the students of the cost of the specie, but of silver bullion brokers as well, Silver prices have soared to high and which such extraordinary rapidity from the beginning of 1916, the demand for internal currency has been so great owing to an extraordinarily large balance of

(Continued in Column 5.)

"START INDIA ON ROAD TO SELF-GOVT."

THE IMMEDIATE TASK.

Responsible Govt: Not Enthronement of Bureaucracy.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF WHITTLING AND DELAY.

The Civil Servant and Political Reform.

SYDENHAMITES SEVERELY CASTIGATED.

No Change in Govt. of India.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 6 p.m., June, 12.

The Maharajah of Bikanir, Lord Pentland and a number of Indians were present in the gallery to-day when Mr. Montagu moved the second reading of the Government of India Bill.

Mr. Montagu said, in discharging the highly important task of which he fully realised the responsibility, he desired to avoid entering into details of the necessarily complicated and technical measure. The series of elaborate documents with which he had provided the House and which he would assume the House had mastered, would obviate much technical disquisition.

Origin of the Bill.

Recalling the origin of the Bill, Mr. Montagu remarked that it was suggested in some quarters that the Bill arose spontaneously in the minds of the Viceroy and himself without previous enquiry or consideration under the influence of Mr. Lionel Curtis. He said that India and the Empire owed a great debt of gratitude to the patriotic and devoted services which Mr. Curtis had given to the consideration of the problem. Mr. Montagu emphasised that the conclusion on which the Bill was based was reached spontaneously as necessary consequence of prolonged discussions in India, as a necessary consequence of the terms of the pronouncement of 20th August, and as a necessary and inevitable consequence of an unprejudiced study of the question.

Since he returned from India, the India Office Committee presided over by Mr. Charles Roberts and including Sir William Duke, Sir James Brunyate, and Sir Thomas Holderness, and assisted by Sir James Meston, when he was home last year, and recently by Sir Frank Sly, had been concerned in drafting the Bill and considering all despatches and telegrams and criticisms upon the original scheme. After almost exactly two years of discussion he confidently asked for the second reading of the Bill, which had been as carefully prepared and considered in all its aspects as it was possible to consider a measure.

General agreement on Points.

He asked for the second reading because there was so much general agreement in India and at home in regard to its provisions and such important points of difference on methods that he did not believe there was any way of getting on until the details of the measure were examined in a committee representing Parliament. The second reading points were points on which there was general agreement. Very important differences in regard to method were infinitely technical and could never be discussed until a small body was constituted which would take evidence and consider the alternative merits or demerits of different plans.

The Government intended if the House passed the second reading that day, to ask that the Bill should be referred to a joint committee of both the Houses which should consider all questions involved. He very strongly emphasised that the Government wished that the committee should discuss the matter not only from the point of view of detailed examination, but from the point of view of examination of the alternative methods and to let it have free scope. Let the House appoint a committee to go into the whole question and although he believed from the bottom of his heart that they dare not and ought not to do less than was proposed in the Bill, he and the Government would gladly take the advice of the committee on any alternative method which actually promised at least as much.

Importance of the Problems.

He would add only one thing. The House had so many responsibilities and so many important questions needing consideration that perhaps India loomed quite small to many members, but the problem was all-important to India where 315 millions of people, so far as they were politically interested, eagerly awaited the decision of the House. Let nobody join in the debate and let nobody accept the incalculably responsible task of helping—and the problem was difficult enough to require help—of helping on the Committee unless he was prepared to go there constructively and not destructively to help on as perfect a plan as could be devised, and not with the intention to delay or thwart the legislation which it was absolutely essential to carry out.

A fallacious Platitude.

Mr. Montagu said the second reason why he urged the House to assist the passage of the second reading of the Bill to-day was the legitimate importance with which India was awaiting to start upon the policy enunciated, now two years ago. That policy was announced and this Bill had been drawn with a view to meeting the existing conditions in India. His experience of the Government of India had made him confident that there was no more fallacious platitude or more obvious fallacy than that on the lips of so many critics of Indian affairs that India never changed and underwent none of the emotions which other countries experienced. An old Indian friend of his who had been engaged in public affairs in England and who had recently returned to India after an absence of fourteen months, told him that he thought that India was a politically different place as compared with fourteen months ago. The war, its causes and objects and the speeches of those who conducted the political aspects of the war, had had effect throughout India and had even reached the Government of Madras (laughter.)

Delay fatal to our Purpose

The pronouncement of 20th August promised that substantial steps in the direction of responsible Government should be taken as soon as possible. Pronouncements which were unfulfilled or which took geological epochs to fulfil were useless and doubts were already beginning to appear. It has already been unworthily and wickedly suggested that the pronouncement was made in order to secure the loyalty of India during the war and that now we had achieved victory we were not proceeding with our purpose. He only mentioned that to show that in his opinion as in the opinion of the Governor of Bombay, inexcusable and unnecessary delay would be fatal to our purpose. Therefore after two years of consideration, he suggested that he had shown no undue haste in bringing the Bill before the House of Commons.

Only a Transitional Bridge

It was suggested that the Bill when passed would be automatically consolidated with the Government of India Act of 1915. He had published a copy of the Act of 1915, with these amendments made in it which he hoped would avoid the necessity of entering into details at present. It had been said that it was proposed to rely so much on rules and regulations under the Bill that the Bill itself was only a skeleton. There were many precedents for such procedure and moreover it was deliberately and intentionally in accordance with the pronouncement of 20th August. The Bill did not pretend to give India an enduring constitution. It was transitional, a bridge between government by the agents of Parliament and government by the representatives of the peoples of India. It must be in such a form that it could be altered occasionally and not rigid constitution unalterable except by trespassing at intervals upon the overburdened time of the Commons. Therefore the Government had resorted to a precedented plan of asking that details should be accomplished by rules, but this was one of the points on which he had approached the problem with an open mind. If the House preferred that anything should be done by statute, which it was suggested should be done by rule, certainly let it be incorporated in the statute in the committee stage but they must avoid rigidity, which he believed would be fatal to their purpose. It was not the Government's intention to prevent Parliament controlling these rules and regulations and the Bill provided that they should be submitted to both the Houses.

How Morley-Minto Scheme was spoiled.

It was intended that the principle which it was intended to embody in these rules should be submitted to the proposed joint committee. Therefore, the policy of the rules, if not actually the wording of them, would be carefully considered simultaneously with the Bill itself. He regarded that as essential. It was always said that the Morley-Minto Report was largely spoiled by the rules made thereunder. He wanted to avoid any possibility of that charge being levelled on this occasion. Therefore he hoped that Parliament would not lose control of the Bill until the policy which would be embodied in the rules was also laid down by Parliament.

Mr. Montagu declared that starting from the place whence the authors of the Bill had started the form and recommendations of the Bill were inevitable. The authors of the Bill started with the pronouncement of August 20th. Did anybody to-day question the policy of the pronouncement? It was useless to accept it unless they meant it; it was useless to mean it unless it was acted upon and it was useless to act upon it unless actions conformed with it. Therefore he assumed that Parliament or at any rate the Commons would agree that the policy of the pronouncement must be the basis of their discussion, namely, the realisation of responsible Government by steps which must at the outset be substantial.

Is India a Nation?

The pronouncement was made in order to achieve what he believed to be the only logical, possible and acceptable meaning of Empire and democracy, namely opportunity to all nations flying the Imperial flag to control their own destinies.

A member here interjected:—"Nations!" Mr. Montagu replied that whether India was a nation or not we had promised her progressive realisation of responsible Government. We had given India representation like that of the Dominions on the Imperial Conference. India was to be an original member of the League of Nations, therefore their Imperial task was to overcome whatever difficulties might be in the path and help India on the road to nationality. If there were those who considered that the Empire justified itself when it gave a country satisfactory law and order, adequate peace, decent institutions and a certain measure of prosperity, if there were people who believed that we fulfilled our mission when we run a country as an estate and not as a country at all—even then there were large proposals in the Bill which commanded assent from them, for example, the proposals for devolution and decentralisation.

Only substitute for Government by Despatch.

He had heard no critic during the past two years who had not told him that it was absolutely essential to get greater freedom for the Government of India from the India Office. He had hardly met a critic who had not told him that it was absolutely essential for the local Governments to get more freedom from the Government of India. He thought that was agreed. He did not think that anybody questioned from the point of view of administration, convenience and other higher grounds that government by despatch with all its cumbrous machinery, all its necessarily delaying methods and all difficulties attending the considering and reconsidering of plans and projects over thousands of miles of land and sea, ought to be abolished. He asked Parliament to assent to the proposition that it could not be abolished unless something else were substituted. We could not have the Government more bureaucratic and less dependent on Parliament without being dependent on anything else than we had at present. The only possible substitute for government by despatch was government by vote. The only possible way of really achieving devolution and making a unit—if they chose a unit—responsible for the management of its own affairs was to make the government of the unit responsibleto the representatives of the people.

Province-the Unit.

If they simply said, "Let's have an irresponsible government in a province and let the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament not interfere", they had a policy which would be merely the enthronement of the bureaucracy and the very negation of progressive realisation of responsible government. In order to realise responsible government and get devolution on which there was general agreement they must gradually abolish government by the agents of Parliament and substitute government by the agents of the representatives of the peoples of India. They must choose their unit of government and in that unit create an electorate to control the government. What was the unit to be? Some suggested responsible self-government in the area of the local government. That was already being done under the terms of the joint report, but that was not enough for two reasons. Firstly, the policy of complete local self-government was adopted by Lord Ripon in 1883 and we were only now proceeding to carry it out. It was not enough to answer the new conditions arising out of the world war by fulfilling a promise made thirty-five years ago. That was one reason why we must give something more than local self-government. The second reason was that they were not writing on a clean slate. They were writing rightly in continuation of chapters written before. They were building on existing foundations. They must look for the unit to the provinces because the great educational results of Lord Morley's Reform Bill were achieved in the provinces. Lord Morley made the Legislative Council represent the people to some extent with a very small electorate and practically no powers beyond the powers of criticism, but the existence of those Councils awakened an appetite for self-government and increased the appreciation of self-government in India and it was therefore absolutely inevitable that we should devote ourselves to taking the Morley-Minto Councils a stage further in their development. Therefore it was to the provinces that he went and the provinces were becoming to be the units of local patriotism in India.

The size and boundaries of the provinces, some of which were very artificial, might be substantially modified in the future but that should be done in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the provinces and not by executive action.

Solution for difficulties.

If the House agreed that the province was a unit in which we should start progressive realisation of responsible government what were the difficulties? They were suggested in the joint report but he would re-emphasise them. It did India no good purpose to attempt to avoid them but they were not arguments against their purpose; they were arguments which we must overcome. The difficulties were that education in India was not widespread. A very small fraction of the population was highly educated while a very large proportion was entirely uneducated. Secondly, there were great differences of race and religion and great difficulties arising out of harsh customs and precepts of caste. He believed that there was no better way of overcoming these difficulties than by representative institutions. There could be no greater stimulus to education, no better way of promoting community of action or overcoming the acerbities of caste than by setting the population the common task of working out the prosperity of their country. Many writers on India had assured the Government that the obstacles of caste were insuperable. Abolition of its harshness and acerbities could only be gradual but every step taken in that direction brought nearer the day when the population would not suffer owing to differences of caste.

It was already begun. It was idle to say that there was no difference recently in conditions. Men of all castes had travelled in the same third-class railway carriage. Soldiers wrote him that men of all castes messed together and members of higher castes were working to help the conditions and were devoting themselves to the social problem of lower castes. All this showed that the problems were on their way to being solved.

Question of Electorate.

There was no better way of promoting democratic customs than by working them through democratic institutions. Despite all difficulties therefore the essence of the problem was to train the electors. Here Mr. Montagu on behalf of the Government of India, the India Office and the House expressed appreciation of the excellent work of the Southborough Committees. Continuing, Mr. Montagu said it was proposed to enregister five million voters, but the electors must be got to vote and to understand the meaning of the vote and to appreciate its results. The only way to do that was to make the vote valuable. If a man asked for a vote and then nothing happened we should never train an electorate. Therefore an electorate must be given power through their representatives. If the result of the vote is that a certain person is elected and he can do things for which he can be held responsible then the man who wants to turn him out will soon undertake the task of training the electorate to realise the importance of the vote. Therefore, in order to train the electorate which was the only way in which power can be transferred from the Commons and its agents to the people of India, the electorate must be given men responsible to it to carry out its demands.

Division of Functions.

The next step must be to choose the part of provincial functions which at the outset must be entrusted to the representatives of the people. In view of the educational position, caste, and religious differences it was not right to entrust them with everything at the same moment. There were some things such as the maintenance of peace and order in which mistakes were irretrievable, in which the electorate at the outset might be unable to enforce its demands—things like land revenue which should be kept from the control of the representatives of the people. If anyone in the House had gone so far with him then he had swallowed the awful, terrible and much-criticised principle of Diarchy. He had endeavoured to lead them as he had been led himself to realise that the only way to achieve their purpose was to reserve for the present only certain functions of government under the control of the agents of the Commons and transfer other functions to the representatives of the people. That was what Mr. Featham's Committee proposed to do and what the India Office Committee and the Government of India and themselves in the discussion in India had concluded was inevitable, namely, to separate the functions of the Government, transfer some, reserve others and proceed by gradually transferring the functions at present reserved.

Form of Ministry.

The next question was the form of the ministry to conduct the functions. Was it to be one or two? He submitted with great confidence that immediately they tried to preserve one ministry always acting together and sharing responsibility for all acts they secured the lesson of responsibility. If the man in charge of a transferred subject, say education, and the man in charge of a reserved function of police were both equally members of the same Government each sharing the responsibility for the acts of the other, both were equally responsible for the police and education and one or the other might at any moment have to carry out a policy of which he did not approve.

If the functions were separated into two governments the man who was responsible for education could tell his constituents that he was answerable for education, but was not responsible for the policy of the police and their only way of modifying the police policy was to show the Commons the excellence with which they used their educational policy, so that in ten years the Commons would transfer to them the police policy also.

Division in Local Govts.

Mr. Montagu said he was of opinion that that was the only way in which we could make clear to the electorate and to the individual exercising the power on behalf of the electorate the extent of his responsibility. The logical sequence to that argument would be two completely separate governments in the same area, but that was impossible. Therefore he re-emphasised that the basis of the whole policy was its transitional nature. They wanted to lead to something else as soon as possible. If they had two governments with two staffs the net result would be that the people dealing with transferred subjects would never have anything to say on reserved subjects, but if the reserved subjects were to become transferred subjects one day, it was absolutely essential that during the transitional period, although there was no direct responsibility for them, there should be opportunities for influence and consultation. Therefore, although it seemed necessary to separate the responsibility there ought to be every possible room for consultation and joint deliberation in the same policy and acting together for the purposes of consultation deliberation and criticism as the Bill provided in one government. The procedure would be absolutely indefensible, but for the fact that it was transitional and that at stated periods it was proposed to hold a Parliamentary enquiry into its working with a view to further stages. Thus it was certain that the method of progress in every event would be reviewed and the attitude of each part of the Government to the affairs of other part would be one of the prime factors in the decision of the Committee.

Government of India Unchanged.

He did not think the time had yet come for a similar movement in the Government of India where a step of one stage only must be taken, namely, to make the Legislative Assembly more representative and give greater power of influencing and criticising but not at present of responsibility. Its power of dealing with its own work must be increased because it would be relieved of the necessity of controlling a large number of provincial functions.

Secretariat System.

The Government of India must be released from the unnecessary administrative control by the India Office, in which connection he was awaiting details of the Crewe Committee's report, most of recommendations of which, however, except as regards the composition of the Council would be administrative and not statutory. At the same time there was very much reason to believe that Secretariat system needed reconsideration and overhauling. He thought it was understaffed and not modelled for the transaction of complicated business which fell to the office at present.

Mr. Montagu announced that Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith had accepted his invitation given on behalf of the Government of India to visit India to consider the Secretariat arrangements of the Government of India and Sir George Lloyd had also invited him to consider those in Bombay.

Col. Wedgwood.—"Does that include staffs of Ministers dealing with transferred subjects?"

Mr. Montagu replied that ultimately, of course, Ministers would arrange their own staffs. He wanted them at present to take over the departments as going concerns but the question of the Secretariat was for the Government of India primarily and nothing else.

Alternative Schemes.

Referring to the alternative schemes, Mr. Montagu said that the Congress, Moslem League scheme had been prepared before the pronouncement of August 20th. It did not attempt to realise responsible Government but left the irremovable executive at the mercy of the legislature which could paralyse but not direct it.

The alternative proposals of the Heads of the Majority of local Governments was much more formidable. Although he cordially agreed with the Government of India in rejecting the proposal he had not underestimated its importance. It was not the work of an armchair critic but mose experienced administrators in India, men who were entitled above all others to have their opinions. Although he believed them to be wrong and desired to show why he believed them wrong and that they must argue the matter in the Committee it was with no sense of disrespect to them that he challenged their conclusions. It was a powerful array, but although he did not wish to discredit it, he suggested that their views were really accidental in the sense that it must not be assumed that the same results would have ensued whoever had been the heads of those Governments. For example the Chief Commissioner of Assam preferred the scheme of the Majority of local Governments, but he knew that the late Chief Commissioner of Assam would have preferred the scheme of the Bill. The present Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces preferred the local Governments' scheme, but his predecessor would have preferred the Joint Report scheme. A great deal depended on personality. Although these gentlemen were entitled to give very weighty opinion they were not unprejudiced. Where they had grown up under a system they did not like to see it altered. Their proposal was the existing system and another Indian added to the Executive Council, nothing much worse than the Morley-Minto Scheme—alleged unity of government but no real unity of government, because half of the government is, in their own words, necessarily influenced by the opinions of the Legislative Council and the other half not. There is no certainty of control by the Legislature, because on all subjects if the Governor certifies it to be in the interests of the province he can override it.

Civil Servant in India.

The Civil Servant in India is not very different from the Civil Servant in England. Whoever heard of political reform in any office in England coming from the Civil Service? The House of Commons was the place for political reform. The policy which the Civil Service must carry out, must be dictated to it firstly in the Commons and ultimately in India.

Col. Yate interposed saying that Mr. Montagu was sending a Civil Servant, Sir Llewellyn Smith, to make reforms in India.

Mr Montagu replied that he was using a Civil Servant to advise him on the administrative changes in regard to how the Secretariat could most efficiently carry out the orders of its political superiors. That was exactly the function of the Civil Servant and that was what ultimately, when India was self-governing, he hoped to see was the position of the Civil Service.

What can Lord Willingdon Do?

Mr. Montagu, referring to Lord Willingdon, said although he had a plan of his own he was certain he would have preferred the local Government's plan to the plan of the Bill, but then Lord Willingdon preferred to rely on his qualities which made his astonishing success in the Government of Bombay. He said in effect that under a Governor such as Lord Willingdon a far more elastic arrangement would be far preferable to the scheme of the Bill.

Under the scheme of the Bill if in any province the Governor could so influence his advisers and if the circumstances of a particular province made it possible there was nothing in the Bill to prevent the Governor to discharge all reserved functions as if they were transferred. He could tell his Government that he did not believe much in the new dual form of Government and would use none of his powers under the Bill unless driven thereto. They would always consult together and he would do best to work the scheme in deference to the wishes of the Legislature on all subjects. If he were lucky he would perhaps get through

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. B. D. SHUKUL.

REQUESTED TO STAND FOR IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

DECLINES TO BE RE-ELECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIHORA, June 5.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishendutta Shukul, who represented the landholders of the Central Provinces in the Imperial Legislative Council and resigned his seat as a protest against the Rowlatt Bill, by the leading landholders of the Jubbulpore district, Central Provinces:—

"My dear Shukuljee,

We are sure you are aware that the date for selecting delegates for electing a member for the Imperial Legislative Council on behalf of the landholders of the Central Provinces, is the 9th instant. We selected you as such a member during the last election and have been watching your work earnestly. We are proud for the right selection we made, as your work has always been marked with zeal, sincerity, independence and right-mindedness.

The circumstances that compelled you to resign the office are no doubt very unfortunate. We would however ill-afford to dispense with your hard-earned experience and cannot but have strong feeling for re-electing you for the aforesaid office, in the interest of the public in general and landholders in particular at this juncture. We are confident that you will not disappoint us. You must have learnt that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has also condescended to the wishes of the non-official members of the Council and has been re-elected. We sincerely trust that as one of his co-workers you will not fail to follow his example.

We therefore wish you to announce your consent at once.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) Diwan Bahadur Ballabhdass,
" Hon. Mr. Govindilal Purohit,
" Hon. Mr. Beohar Raghubirsingh,
" Mr. Kasturchand, pleader.
" Seth Chhunmunlal,
" Singai Garibdass,
" Pandit Kashiprasad Choubey."

Dated Jubbulpore, C. P.

The 7th June, 1919.

Letters to similar effect have been received from almost every district of the Central Provinces to which the following reply has been issued by Rai Bahadur Pandit B. D. Shukul expressing deep regret for his inability to comply with the general wishes of his electorate, although the only two candidates in the field, namely, Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, I.S.O., Retired Deputy Commissioner, and Dr. Gour, Bar.-at-Law, Nagpur, had given a pledge to retire in favour of the Rai Bahadur in case he acceded to the wishes of his friends and constituents:—

SIHORA, June 4/8.

"Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind letter. Ever since you and my other friends and constituents asked me, as a mark of their confidence in me, to consent to be re-elected to the Imperial Legislative Council, I have given the matter my most earnest consideration and have come to the conclusion, that the only proper, consistent and justifiable course now open to me, is not to go back to the Council as at present constituted, rather devote my time more profitably to other practical works of public utility here in the country. The reasons which led me to tender my resignation are too widely known to need reiteration and nothing to my knowledge has transpired since then which could enhance my confidence in the efficacy of the non-official Indian voice in the deliberations of that august assembly. Rather, I, for one, feel still more depressed particularly in view of the circumstances under which even Sir Sankaran Nair found his position as a member of the Government of India's Executive Council untenable and is reported to have resigned his seat just lately. Under these circumstances, I regret I cannot see my way to change my position and thus abide by the general wishes of the people. I need not tell you how distressed I do feel when I have to disappoint so many of my friends and constituents. I have always regarded myself as an humble servant of the people whom I have had the honour to represent in the Imperial Council of late and I should have been but too glad to obey their mandate, as I have always done, had it not been due to the fact that the dictates of conscience direct me otherwise. The very sense of duty which impelled me to resign my seat, now compels me to decline the unique honour of being re-elected which I, by no means, belittle and I hope I shall be excused for my audacity. It is no doubt a great consolation to me to know that I still retain the confidence which my friends and constituents had thought it fit to repose in me when they elected me as their representative in the Council. Please convey to them my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for their kind appreciation of the humble services I rendered during my brief tenure of membership and I take this opportunity of assuring you that although out of the Council yet my humbie services in the cause of the Country and the Empire will ever be at the disposal of my countrymen.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) B. D. SHUKUL."

CONSTABLE MURDER CASE.

MR. BOYD'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

On the Special Tribunal re-assembling this morning, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Gokal Bhailal, Bramanand Baldeva, Purshotam Somchand, Mahasankar Narsi, Meghsingh Madhavsingh and Kanji Jalam stood charged in connection with the murder of constable Imam Khan.

Mr. Binning, instructed by Rao Bahadur Manilal Bhagubhai Jhaveri, Public Prosecutor, was for the Crown, while Mr. P. M. Oza, was for the first and fourth accused, Mr. V. J. Patel with Mr. M. V. Kothari and Mr. K. N. Desai, for the second and third accused and Mr. M. V. J. Shaikh for the fifth and sixth accused.

Mr. Binning in giving a detailed account of the murder said that Messrs. Steeple and Sagar, two mill officials while going in a gharry to Shai Bagh, were stopped by a threatening crowd. Alarmed at that they turned back when they met a motor lorry and they got into it. The mob refused to allow the lorry to proceed, and when they tried to pass on the mob stoned them. At that Messrs. Steeple and Sagar took shelter in the police chowky. When the crowd had dispersed they got out only to be stoned and beaten with sticks. They therefore got into the *dharmsala*. The mob promised to let them go unmolested if they took off their hats and saluted them. That was only a ruse for when they got out they were again stoned and beaten until they reached the Beehive Mills. The mob demanded from the armed guard their surrender. The people then got frightened and asked the gentlemen to leave. They then went into the street, but they were protected by the armed guard. Both the gentlemen then got into a chawl and escaped from the other side. Constable Imam Khan who had gone into the chawl lost his gun in the course of a struggle with the mob. He was then seized by the fifth and sixth accused and thrown out of the chawl. He was then beaten to death.

Sub-Inspector Prabhulal of the Intelligence Department who was the first witness examined, deposed to the events preceding the murder, such as the agitation in the country over the alleged arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the processions that were held, the closing of the shops, etc

Mr. K. R. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police next examined said that he, accompanied by the District Magistrate went to the mill. He saw the constable lying on the road. He recognised the first and second accused as being in the crowd. The second accused was the leader. After consulting the District Magistrate he released the four men who had been arrested in the mill on the second accused giving a guarantee to produce them when required. Witness next spoke of the arrival of the military who pushed the crowd back. Witness gave a list of buildings burnt by the crowd.

The Tribunal then adjourned till Thursday.

MR. BOYD CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, Mr. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, further cross-examined, deposed that he first heard the rumour of Anasuyaben's arrest being afloat in the city about noon on 11th April. No formal report of the occurrences of 10th April was made to the District Magistrate as he was himself present on the scene with witness. No Magistrate was present when the armed police at the Beehive Mill fired on the mob.

The next witness Mr. Sagar corroborated Mr. Steeples' account of the occurrences of 10th April and identified the fifth accused as having been throwing stones and inciting the mob.

Manekla Motilal, Manager, Beehive Mill, deposed to the damages done to mill.

Police Sub-Inspector Kadiri, one of the officers in charge of the armed police at the mill deposed to having given the order to fire on the first occasion when about five buckshots were fired. Witness identified first to fourth accused as having taken part in the crowd. The first accused was crying "Kill the Europeans." The second accused was saying, "Until blood is shed nothing will be obtained, the fetters of the Black Bills will not be broken, Mr. Gandhi will not be released." The third accused was also addressing the crowd.

Cross-examined, witness stated he had omitted to mention the fact of the second accused's inciting statement quoted above even though his statement was recorded by the police about five times.

Police constable Shankerlal Amubhai examined deposed he was present near the mill when the rioting took place on 10th April and identified all the six accused as having been in the riot. Witness also deposed to the second accused's statement: "Swaraj can't be attained without bloodshed etc". and to the third accused's exclamation. "I belong to the Satyagraha Sabha. Never mind, doctors and medicines are ready to attend to wounded persons." The fourth accused was saying, "I am a Brahmin and am in the forefront, so all of you come forward." The fifth accused was the man who threw the deceased Imamkhan from the staircase in the street. The sixth accused was pelting stones.

MR. STEEPLES' STORY.

Mr. Steeples next examined said that as he and Mr. Sagar were driving in a gharry they were stopped by the crowd. He narrated how they tried to go by a lorry and were again stopped, how they were stoned and beaten with sticks until they took shelter in the police chowky. After some time they got out again, but as the crowd was out again bent on mischief they went into the *dharamsala*. From the *dharamsala* they went into the Beehive Mills. Witness was asked to leave the mill. On coming out of the mill they got into a chawl. The deceased sepoy tried to keep the crowd back by the butt-end of his gun. Witness then lost sight of the deceased. Witness identified the fifth accused as the one who incited the mob to throw stones.

GUJRANWALLA.

13 TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 11.

In the supplementary Gujranwala case thirteen persons were sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property two being recommended to mercy as the Commissioners considered that a sentence ten years' rigorous imprisonment would suffice. The rest were acquitted.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

DEFINED BY AUGUST DECLARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

The President of the Aga Khan Isamailia Council, Bombay, received the following telegram, dated 24th May, from his Highness the Aga Khan:—"I request you to deliver this message from me to all my children publicly after evening prayers and at a special assembly not only in Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, but in every town or village in India or Burma where my children are to be found immediately. My paternal blessings to all of you. As you are aware Afghans forgetting their sacred treaties and pledges and long and loyal friendship of our beloved King Emperor's Government have wantonly and foolishly attacked India, also some misguided people forgetting the real interests of India and her people are agitating not for reform but revolution, the real British policy is that defined by the declaration of 20th August 1917 and our clear duty, my duty and your duty, and as I am convinced all patriotic India's clear duty, is to support his Majesty's Government with all our heart and soul and do all we can to serve our King-Emperor in these times of unrest. Sure that with God's help and in the fulness of time India is assured of an honoured place under the King-Emperor's Crown and in the Empire."

In informing his Excellency the Viceroy that the above message has been read out to Ismaili Khojas of Bombay and communicated to other cities and places in India such as Karachi, Chitral, Multan, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Peshawar the president of the Bombay Ismailia Council assures his Excellency on behalf of the followers of his Highness the Aga Khan of their fullest cooperation and loyal services.

DELHI TRIAL.

MR. SHANKARLAL'S STATEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 12.

Mr. Abhyanker, Barrister, arrived at Delhi with Dr. Moonji on the 9th instant. Mr. Shankerlal's case was resumed on the 10th when 8 prosecution witnesses were examined. On the 11th after examining one more witness the prosecution closed its case. The cross-examination begins to-day.

All the accused except Mr. Shankerlal pleaded *alibi* saying that the approver implicated them from personal enmity. Mr. Shankerlal made the following statement on the 14th April evening:—Mr Shankerlal was going to Dr. Ansari when he saw, a large gathering at Edward Park. Going in from curiosity he found Moulana Abdul Majid lecturing. He was helped to the platform by a few people from behind and hardly had he reached the platform he found some disturbance had started to the right side of the platform at a distance which could not be seen from his place. Soon after people began running excitedly, some going towards the disturbance and other towards the garden gate. Mr. Shankerlal immediately realizing that the disturbance was becoming uncontrolable and not finding any leading gentleman of the town there, left in haste proposing to phone to Hakim Ajmalkhan from the Congress Office requesting him to come immediately and calm the disturbance. While going he saw mounted and infantry police going towards the garden. In the Congress office he met Messrs. Bose and Manoherlal, Pleaders, Mr. Ghwaja Attalla, Barrister, and Mr. Desai. He asked the Barrister Mr. Attalla to telephone to the Hakimsahib and sent Mr. Desai to fetch Dr. Ansari with others. He returned to the meeting but found that the meeting had dispersed and no one was in the garden. He, therefore, returned home.

Being questioned by the trying Magistrate, he denied all knowledge of the pistol cartridges and C. I. D. notebook and papers. He was anxious that the Hakimsahib and Dr. Ansari should come and calm the disturbance so that the occurrence of 30th March may not be repeated.

TRIAL OF LALA SHANKERLAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 12.

The case of Lala Shankerlal, Secretary, Home Rule League, Delhi, was resumed to-day. Three prosecution witnesses were cross-examined. The approver was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Abhyanker assisted by Messrs. Asaf Ali and Bose. The approver's cross-examination not having been finished the case will be resumed to-morrow.

"START INDIA ON ROAD TO SELF-GOVT"

(Continued from page 7.)

his term of office without having to use his exceptional powers on reserved subjects. Therefore under the scheme of the Bill, Lord Willingdon would get all he proposed. Under the scheme of the Bill whatever the personality of the Governor, the transferred subjects were bound to the representatives of the people but under the alternative scheme nothing was guaranteed them at all.

Association's Recommendations.

The Association proposed financial delegation as between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, reorganisation of the India Office, decentralisation in India as between the Government of India and the provinces in domestic matters and transformation into the federal system In all these the Association agreed with the Bill and the Joint Report, but that did not lead them any nearer to progressive realisation of responsible Government. The points about municipal and local government and elementary education were not constitutional points at all. The one controversial and constructive programme was the proposal to place the districts in charge of wholly Indian staff and to extend the system if the experiment were successful. Mr. Montagu said this was not the time when they could be content that certain members of the alleged United Government should not necessarily be influenced by the opinions of the Legislative Council. If we were to launch India upon this road the Government on certain subjects must respond to the wishes of people. Unless they had that and more than local Government suggested them there was no progressive realisation of responsible Government.

Scheme of Indo-British Association.

Coming to the scheme of the Indo-British Association, Mr. Montagu said the Association was a body which got very angry when he suggested that it did not intend to carry out the pronouncement of 20th August, adequately and it had done a great deal of harm in India by leading people to suppose that it had more influence on the decisions of Parliament than he hoped it was ever likely to have. That scheme was a scheme of bureaucrats for the consumption of bureaucrats and was intended for the enthronement of the bureaucracy. The Provincial Government was not to be interfered with by the Legislative Council, the Government of India or the India Office. Future Sydenhams could remain upon the throne untramelled by control from above and undismayed by criticism from below. How would that lead to progressive realisation of responsible Government?

Mr. Croft asked:—Was Lord Sydenham a successful Governor?

Mr. Montagu replied that he did not wish to express any opinion on that. Lord Sydenham's record was available. It did not matter who was the author of the scheme. The question was whether it fulfilled the policy of progressive realisation of responsible Government and when the Association submitted the policy which pretended to carry out the pronouncement, but more or less involved bureaucracy, he was entitled to criticise it with all his strength. What was the use of ousting the British Civil Service and substituting an Indian Civil Service? The District Officer was the very backbone of the administrative machine and Indians themselves would be the last to wish to see completely the disappearance of the district officer, but we should do no good by establishing instead of the English bureaucrat an Indian bureaucrat.

In view of his training he infinitely preferred the latter at present. If this was the best alternative scheme and if we really desired to carry out the pledges to India it was for the better to carry the Bill as it stood than to pay any attention to this scheme. We should never get on with all the work we had got to do in India unless we settled as this Bill would settle the constitutional question and its interminable discussion. When he said that the Bill would settle the question he meant that he hoped they would rereive from the Joint Committee an agreed Bill, that all the alternative schemes would be considered in far more detail than was then possible and that somehow or other a statute would pass as a consequence of the second reading of the Bill which would launch India on the road to complete self-government. There was so much other work to do in India that if we could once get a growing constitution for it to win for itself the goal we had pronounced, we could give attention to the improvement of education, development of India's great resources and industries and consider the reorganisation of her defences, but before we could do anything and in order to make these things possible it seemed to him essential to start her on the road to self-government.

Mr. Montagu's Appeal.

Mr. Montagu implored the House to show India that Parliament was receptive of the case for self-government and only sought opportunity of completing it by the demonstrable realisation of the success of its stages. There was too much race prejudice in India at present. It existed in South Africa also. It was beyond the Commons to correct it, but Parliament could help to correct it in the constitution. If we held on to power in India and stood fast to the policy of subordination of race, friction would continue and ought to continue, but if we surrendered our trusteeship to the great provinces in India as soon as they were ready to take it over, Indians would have something better worth doing than fiercely and impotently criticising those who were at present the agents of Parliament. He could not believe that Parliament was going to afford any obstacle to the partnership of India in the Empire. We had recently been so sympathetic to the national aspirations of the Arabs, Czecho-Slovaks, and others and India desired to achieve nationality. She was an original member of the League of Nations developed under our protecting care and imbued with our political thought. Let us pass the Bill and start India under the *aegis* of the British flag on the road we ourselves had travelled in spite of all the difficulties of area, caste, religion, race and education. If you pass the Bill and modify it until it becomes a great statute we can say to the peoples of India:—The "future and the date on which to realise the future goal of self-government is with you. You are being given a great responsibility to-day and opportunities of consultation and influence on other matters in which at present we keep responsibility. You will find in Parliament every desire to help and complete the task which this Bill attempts, if you devote yourselves to use with wisdom, self-restraint and respect for minorities the great opportunities with which Parliament is entrusting you." That is the message the House should send to the Indian people to-day. That message cannot be sent unless the House is determined to pass without delay, and with every desire that it should be improved before it is passed, a statute which means the beginning of responsible Government for India. (Cheers.)

Rebirth of India.

Sir Donald MacLean, following Mr. Montagu declared that the country might confidently take the very short step, safeguarded by all sorts of precautions which Mr. Montagu was attempting. He hoped that if any alterations were made in the Bill they would be on the lines betokening trust in our fellow-citizens in India.

Mr. Bennett opined that the Bill contained genuine concessions and afforded sufficient executive safeguards.

Col. Yate appealed to the Government to make every effort to secure that the views of all parties were submitted to the Joint Committee.

Col. Wedgwood described the occasion as the Birth of India as one of the self-governing dominions of the Empire. He urged a larger Assembly and extension of the franchise to all not illiterate, including women.

Dr. Fisher declared that the framers of the Bill were wisely inspired and hoped the Bill would be passed. Unless they seized the opportunity to pass it and saw that the Bill was not whittled away in any serious particular, we should be confronted with a grave situation in India. To recede now from our solemn pledge to the people of India would fatally and justly undermine our character so fair dealing and justice and alienate the patriotism of the loyal population of India (cheers.)

Sir J. D. Rees said that opposition to the Bill only came from quarters distinguished

Lord Sinha was in the Peers Gallery during more for eccentricity than sanity of judgment (laughter.)

The motion for adjournment of debate on the ground that the measure was so important that another day should be given to discussion was withdrawn after Mr. Montagu had pressed for immediate second reading and Dr. Fisher had urged that adjournment might be wrongly interpreted in India. The House adjourned at midnight. Many Indians remained in the gallery to the end

Lord Sinha was in the Peers' Gallery during the evening and an Indian lady in the strangers' gallery.

UNDULY SEVERE SENTENCES.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The Indian Association has passed the following resolution:—The committee of the Indian Association records its emphatic protest against the unduly severe sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunal in several cases in the Punjab and is strongly of opinion that they will create a feeling of embitterment in the minds of the people.

SITUATION MUCH QUIETER IN ZHEB.

AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL FROM WAZIRISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

A press communique, issued by the Government of India, dated 11th June, says:—Mullahs and other emissaries are making attempts on various parts of the frontier to prevent the tribesmen dispersing to their homes. The argument they are using is that cessation of hostilities is only a temporary measure and that fighting will be resumed by the Afghans at an early date. Withdrawal of Afghan troops from Peiwar is proceeding, but some are still reported on our side of the border. Our information up to date is not definite as to whether any Afghan regulars are in Waziristan, but tribal reports indicate the presence of a few troops at Wana. The situation is now much quieter on Bannu and Derajat border and in Zheb. A few gangs of Bhittanis and Shirannis are still out. His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to Amir's letter was, it is understood, received in Jalalabad on June 5th, and in the ordinary course should have reached Kabul the next day.

NO CHANGE ON DAKKA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 12.

A Press communique dated 12th June, states:—Reports from Chitral state that the Wakhan garrison has received reinforcements of a few cavalry and about three hundred infantry. A battalion is said to be on its way from Kabul to Faizabad in Badakshan.

There is no change on the Dakka front, Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu districts are reported quiet, except for the daiding gangs. Small bands of Sheranns are still in the neighbourhood of Fort Sandeman and there is unrest in Musa Khel country where some sections of the tribe have risen but no serious developments are reported.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BUDAPEST.

CITY ALMOST FOODLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

VIENNA, May 31.—Serious riots are occurring among starving workers in Buda Pest. Red Guards have been sent to the factories to quell disorders. Buda Pest is almost foodless as no supplies have been coming in during the past week. The Soviet Government is nearing the end of its financial resources.

STRIKE IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 12.

BERLIN.—A four-hour strike was declared for to-day, as a protest against Levine's execution, but cessation of work started yesterday.

LONDON, June 6.

COPENHAGEN.—Levine has been executed.

KUT HEROES.

AWARDS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 12.

A note in the "London Gazette" states that the recommendations for services rendered by the garrison at Kut are still under consideration, but owing to the inevitable delay necessarily occurring through the fact that reference regarding these services has to be made to the Government of India, it is regretted that it is impossible to forecast the date of publication of such awards as his Majesty may approve.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Surrey beat Warwick by seven wickets. Oxford University beat Warner's Eleven by 30 runs.

SERBIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST AUSTRIANS.

SEQUEL TO LATTER'S ADVANCE INTO CARINTHIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Recd. 12.15 p.m., June 12.

Reuter learns from the Serbian headquarters that in consequence of the failure of negotiations with Austrians arising from the latter's hostile advance into Carinthia, the Serbs took the offensive on May 29th and wiped out the Austrian advance, capturing a number of men, some equipment and munitions. The retreating enemy destroyed the bridges over the Drave.

ESTHONIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 12.

The Esthonian legation has informed Reuter, that military operations have been begun against Germany, in consequence of aggressive German action between Wenden and Ramotsk, including the destruction of an important railway bridge rupturing Esthonian lines of communication.

RAILWAYMEN CONDEMN GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 12.

PARIS.—The strike situation remains unaltered. The Extremists' attempt to secure a railwaymen's strike failed, but the railwaymen's meeting passed a resolution strongly condemning the Government's foreign policy. A limited number of tubes, trams and 'busos are running with military help.

LOYAL OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has received loyal messages and offers to service from the Jam of Las Bela, Bugti Nawab, Mari Sardar, Pathan Sardars and headmen of Killa Saifulla and Gichi Sardars of Mekran.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

LONDON, May 15.

The Turf.

In commenting on the current week's racing it is necessary (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) to make mention of the race at Hurst Park last Saturday for the Victoria Cup. This was a seven-furlong handicap and in Diadem and Irish Elegance the entry included two of the best racehorses in the country. They were both placed on the 9.3 mark, but the latter was not sent to run. Diadem, however, carried the confidence of her owner, Lord D'Abernon, and trainer, the Hon. George Lambton, and that of the public. The outcome was that she started a decided favourite in spite of her big weight and the fact that she has had a very strenuous racing career. There was an idea that she had come right to her best form, but the race was destined to explode that theory. She ran fast for five furlongs, or a bit more and then died away to nothing. Second favourite was Lord Glanely's Grand Fleet on the strength of being well "in" the handicap and having shown good form in his gallops. The race, however, had a big surprise in store as the four-year-old Carados, owned by Mr. W M. Savill and trained by Sam Pickering, came out half a mile from home and retained the lead to win cleverly by a length or two. The winner was the best two-year-old in Ireland and I have no doubt he would have been fancied to win this race, but for the idea that he running beyond his best distance. Golly Eyes, a lightly-weighted big horse, which was a trip to win the Lincolnshire Handicap, ran into second place and Grand Fleet was third.

Among other winners at Hurst Park on this day were Lady Torrington's All Alone, a three-year-old, which won the Durham Handicap of a mile and five furlongs. This was the third race the horse had won this year, and now his owner fancies him for the Derby! Well, people may smile at the idea, but stranger things have happened, and at least it can be said for this horse that he is improving every day and certainly he is a proved stayer. The other winner at Hurst Park to which I should like to refer is the two-year-old Miss Phoebe, a small but brilliantly speedy daughter of Orby and Dona Sol. On her only other appearance in public she had run second to the Brocklesby Stakes winner, Lacrosse, when that good colt was conceding 13-lb. There was no Lacrosse in the field now and so the filly came right away from the others in the style of a Tetrach or Pretty Polly. She is a most charming model of a thoroughbred and the pity is that she is so small. She is bound to be handicapped on this account as the season goes on.

The first half of this week has been devoted to the annual racing festival in the ancient city of Chester and to show the tremendous public interest I may mention that whereas there were 11,000 people present on the first day of the meeting in 1914, there were now 22,000 present on the first day this week. The chief event on the opening day was the Chester Vase for which there were only four runners and last year's Cesarewitch winner, Air Raid, won by a length from Lord Derby's three-year-old Makepeace. The winner has grown into a beautiful horse and as his trainer, Alec Taylor, was satisfied that the race had done him good rather than harm he decided to let the horse compete for the Chester Cup under his 9.7 which includes a 7-lb. penalty for winning the Cup.

Mention of Alec Taylor and the famous Manton stable is a reminder of the future of the late Mr. A. W. Cox's splendid thoroughbreds. "Hotspur" of the "Daily Telegraph" makes the important announcement that under the late owner's will they are left to his brother, Mr. A. R. Cox, who lives in Wales. "The bequest", writes "Hotspur", "represents a big fortune as the horses include such celebrities as Gay Crusader, Lemberg, Manilardo, My Dear, Silesia, the dam of My Dear and Gay Laura, the dam of Gay Crusader and Manilardo. Whether they will all come to auction remains to be seen. At the moment they must represent a value of anything between £100,000 and £200,000 and their new owner may naturally be tempted to realise on them when that value is at its highest mark. It may never be so high again, and moreover only a man with an intimate knowledge of breeding and a lore of the thoroughbred might be sure of making a success of such a valuable inheritance."

More records were broken on Cup Day at Chester. The attendance was simply amazing in its size and it is officially announced that 90,000 paid for admission. The crowd altogether must at least have run to 100,000. The result of the Cup race was a win for Mr. Reid Walker's Tom Pepper, who defeated Attalus (weighted at only 6.4 and receiving 14-lb.) by a neck, while the favourite Air Raid with the big weight of 9.7 on his back was only half a length away third. The honours of the race belong to Air Raid. He ran a great horse on this crazy course and had the race been decided, say, at Newmarket, he would have won easily enough. As it was his jockey, Childs, did not ride with good judgment. He was content to wait too far out of his ground for too long and the result was that he left himself with far too much to do in the last five furlongs. To ask a big horse with 9.7 to make up ten or fifteen lengths in that distance is quite a ridiculous proposition, and the wonder is that the horse got as near the actually winning as he did. Had Childs made up the leeway more gradually, I feel sure Air Raid and not Tom Pepper would have won.

Boxing and Boxers.

If you had seen Eddie McGoorty, as I saw him at the National Sporting Club last Monday night, you would agree with me (writes Mr. Eugene Corri) that he is truly a great fighter. I believe him to be the best at his weight in the country. They may have a better in the States, but I doubt it. His opponent at headquarters was Harry Reeve, who was formerly our cruiser champion and he came into the ring trained to the minute. I do not remember ever having seen him look so well. He had shed much of the fact that he carried when he reappeared some little time ago, and at least in his camp there was much faith in him. But there was very little betting on his chances; indeed one well-known gentleman, who had come from Lewes with £1,500 to back the American, was asked to lay 60 to 20 on McGoorty, which was ridiculous odds, and he went away without speculating. As it turned out, McGoorty had all the heavy battalions on his side, and in the third round knocked Reeve out without having been called upon to show what he really could do.

I was referee; an honour thrust upon me, but one which I nevertheless appreciated. My task was slight, though in the first round I had to bawl "break" more than once, and I feared a repetition of the mauling business which has so disfigured the sport recently. Both were to blame. However, in the second meeting, McGoorty had so taken the measure of his man that he had him down, first for eight seconds and then for nine. It was as good as over, for only the bell saved Reeve. The Londoner resumed quite sprightly, and gave no outward sign that he was in a bad way, and there seemed a chance of our seeing many more rounds. But it was not to be. McGoorty got all his guns into action. He worked Reeve on the ropes, and the Londoner apparently decided that he could only save himself by a despairing rush. McGoorty anticipated what would happen and he so arranged himself that Reeve bumped full into his right hand. Down he dropped, and the contest was all over.

Such an abrupt ending was unfortunate. It was unfortunate in a double sense, for Reeve was not given an opportunity of proving his claim that he was as good as ever, and McGoorty did not undergo the severe test expected. Still, as a result of last Monday's fight, it is not unlikely that the American will do much to remodel the boxing programme arranged for the immediate future. Ever since he came over here with the American Army, he has insisted that he was the McGoorty of old, and most decidedly not a veteran, and therefore entitled to a match with the best boxers of any weight in the country. Everybody conceded that he was a fighter of high degree, but promoters, for some inscrutable reason left him out in the cold, and he has had the greatest difficulty in getting matches. He was to have fought Arthur Townley some time ago, but on the eve of the match, Townley withdrew because of a damaged hand. Now McGoorty has beaten Reeve, surely he will not lack employment. He would very much like to meet Beckett, and would back himself up to any amount. But we know that the conqueror of Wells is booked up for an affair with Frank Goddard, who is shortly to meet Jack Curphey for the heavy weight title. In a sense, McGoorty is very much in the same position as Jimmy Wilde. He is just a trifle more than the middle-weight limit, though I daresay he could get down to the stipulated poundage for this class, but, strictly speaking, he is a light-heavy, though only just. I should say that he conceded quite a stone to Reeve. As a light-heavy there is no-one in this country to beat him. It will be remembered that he easily accounted for the Canadian soldier, Harold Rolph, who later was matched against Boy McCormick for the Lonsdale belt at the N. S. C. and who, after the worst championship I ever saw, was disqualified. Now, since our belt contests are to be thrown open to the world—at least I understand this is so—McGoorty has cleverly established a right to be pitted against McCormick. Whether they will be brought together by "Peggy" Bettinson, king of match makers, I do not profess to know. McGoorty, of course, would welcome such a match, but meantime he is ready for all comers. He bars no one. As I have suggested, he would very much like to tackle Joe Beckett: he is not averse to meeting Frank Goddard, though, if he were to do so, he would be called upon to shoulder what would appear to be an almost impossible physical handicap.

You would not call McGoorty a pretty boxer. As a matter of fact he is not, but I can remember few men who have so reduced hitting to a science. There is certainly no man with such a dangerous left hook. By it he will end a contest in a twinkling, for he will bring it into play so unexpectedly, and with such effect, that before you have time to realise it he will alter the whole complexion of a fight. I have an idea that few people were quick enough to see, and thus explain, how he came to stretch Reeve out in the second round. Reeve apparently was going on as well as any man could do; we all liked his ways. Then up come McGoorty's left, and Reeve was almost *in extremis*. When he rose the American knocked him down with a right hand punch on the back of the head; he finished the affair with his right, into which Reeve blindly ran. McGoorty wastes no blows. Every time he hits you will see his opponent wince, and it is as a fighter, and not as a boxer as we understand a boxer, that he excels.

McGoorty is still in the American Army, but I understand that he will not find it difficult to stay in this country for almost an indefinite period. If he does, depend upon it that, given the opportunity to meet the top notchers, he will set everybody talking about him by reason of his great skill.

Cricket's splendid begining.

A week ago, when the sky was grey and all was damp and forlorn, I went into the pavilion at the Oval and saw a strange sight. From one of the rooms came the sound of merry laughter, and, pushing aside the door and peeping inside, I found Hobbs and the veteran Surrey batsman, Abel, engaged in a game of ping-pong, while other professionals of the club looked on. "Come in," said Hobbs. "This is how we drive melancholy away," he added, glancing through the closed windows of the room at the gloomy picture without. These Surrey cricketers were confined to the pavilion until the rain ceased and the turf dried. The outlook has changed now, and with the first flush of summer we have had the opening match. It was not a very serious affair, being only a trial between teams of Surrey, but it has served the purpose of bringing the game back into a mind crowded with less happy thoughts. The newspaper boys, with bundles of newspapers under their arms, have been hurrying through the streets shouting: "Latest scores at the Oval: another big innings by Hobbs." It has been just like the old days of five years ago. Slowly we are beginning to forget about the war. There is no fear really that cricket has lost its public. On the first day of this trial match at the Oval, there were nearly 3,000 spectators, and, though the attendance was small when you compare it with the crowds that go to football for an hour and a half's excitement, never in the history of cricket at the Oval has a game between scratch sides attracted so many people. The play was confined to two days, and the fact that a definite result was arrived at in the time is being claimed as a justification for the shortening of matches. But it is early yet to arrive at such a conclusion; batsmen have scarcely got their "eye in", and, when the sunbakes the turf, bowlers will not claim their victims so readily. Still, in this match. 1.109 runs were scored at an average of over 27 a wicket. So you will gather that is was the "bright" cricket which the pessimists have declared must be played if the game is to be saved. The match was a great triumph for Hobbs, who made 106 in the first innings, and 118 in the second, and he attacked the bowling with such resource and enterprise that his runs came much faster than one a minute. One of the sides was captained by E. G. Hayes, the old professional, who served in France as an officer for four years, and who is now to play for Surrey as an amateur. He, too, played an excellent innings of 90 at his second attempt.

Challenges for Billiard Champion.

A north country man, Tom Reece, the billiard professional, has a sincere affection for the horse. He used to spend a lot of his spare time at the Foxhill training establishment of the late Mr. Robinson, and one of his closest friends is the crack jockey, Stephen Donoghue. I met Reece at the Hurst Park meeting during the week-end, and, though he was engrossed in the racing, he told me an interesting little story concerning the last championship in which he cut such a sorry figure against Inman in the match in the second round. "I understood," he said, "that the championship was to be played on a certain make of table. I had one of these specially made, and erected for me, and for three weeks, I spent seven hours a day practising on it. I got to know it thoroughly and, in my own mind, I knew that I had never been in better form. Imagine my dismay when I discovered that the championship table was of an entirely different make. It was a terrible handicap; in fact it would have been better if I had never practised at all."

Reece still believes that he can beat Inman in a money match, though the records say very definitely that he cannot. And he told me that he was prepared to play the champion whenever he liked for £1,000. Curiously enough, and he has issued a challenge for a series of games on the doubles or quits principle. If, for instance, Inman won the first two, the third and final match would be for £4,000 a side. Whilst the champion is considering this offer, Stevenson has gone to Malta for a holiday. For some months his health has been poor, and he has been ordered a complete change. But he has taken his cue with him, not in order to fulfil any serious engagements, but to give exhibitions to the Fleet stationed at Malta. During the war, Stevenson spent a fortnight at Scappa Flow, giving exhibitions to officers of the Grand Fleet; and his play was much appreciated.

Coming of Norman Brookes.

Norman Brookes, the Australian tennis player, is getting to the end of his voyage, and, if he should arrive this week-end, it is believed he will take part in the Surrey championship, of which he is the holder. This Surrey championship, which was established nearly ninety years ago, takes place on the picturesque courts of the Surbiton Club and always marks the opening of the grass season. Coming straight off ship Brookes, if he decides to play, is bound to be handicapped for want of practice, but he is a player who readily finds his game, and he would not be called on to play until the challenge round. It is a pity, after a break of five years, that the opportunity is not to be accepted of altering the conditions of championships. The majority of players hold that it is not right that a man wins a title one year should be allowed to stand aside the next and meet a challenger who has had to bear the strain of winning all the matches up to the final. The late A. F. Wilding was one who strongly advocated this change, and, in order that it might be made, he offered, whilst holding the All-England championship, to play through the event. But it was not accepted, the legislators preferring to preserve the traditional arrangements.

Nothing has occurred to encourage one to take a more hopeful flew of the season from the English point of view. Preliminary arrangements are being made for the Davis Cup ties to take place here, but whilst one is satisfied to rely on J. C. Parke, a suitable partner for him, will take a lot of finding. As a matter of fact, everything points to the probability of the honours of the season being carried off by the Australians, who with Brookes, Patterson, Lycett, Heath and Doust have a rare combination of talent to draw upon. In the ordinary way one would have regarded Doust as certain of selection, at least for the Doubles, in the Australian team, but Lycett, who to us has been a great "discovery", has undoubtedly higher claims. This judgment, of course, is based on a comparison of the form of the men of wood, but the change to grass is not likely to make any important difference so far, at any rate, as doubles play is concerned.

First big golf tourney.

The old men of British golf are still young enough to win the honours. For twenty years Harry Vardon, James Braid, and J. H. Taylor have made something like a "corner" in the chief prizes, and they are evidently still able to keep their rivals at bay.

We have just had the first serious professional tournament since the war, on the famous links at Walton Heath, on the fringe of which Mr. Lloyd George Lives, and on which he occasionally plays. The field included the cream of Southern talent, and Braid was successful, by a margin of a stroke, in two rounds, against a youth named Kirby, who came out of the army with a serious wound in the leg which was mended permanently only by the insertion of a silver plate.

Walton Heath, as we know, is Braid's home, and it is here that he has spent practically the whole of his golfing life. He knows every turn of the ground, and in this had a great advantage. In the circumstances his victory by such a small margin was perhaps not a notable one. On these Surrey Fowns there is usually a boisterous wind, and during this tournament it blew across the course, making play exceedingly difficult. The fair-ways are bordered by thick heather, and one repeatedly saw men hacking their way back to a good lie from this fearsome hazard, whilst several had the misfortune to lose their balls.

The old Walton Heath links always had the reputation for being possibly the most difficult of any situated inland, but the new course, which has been made in an inner circle, is about two strokes harder. As a matter of fact, the best score of the day on this new green was 79, and it was made by Braid.

The standard of golf generally was comparatively low, but this was to be expected of men who have only recently begun again to play the game seriously. George Duncan, that most fascinating player, who does everything in a most facile manner, played his tee shots perfectly, but as soon as he reahed the green he began to "fiddle around the hole." and make a mess of his card. Ray thoroughly lived up to his reputation of being the longest hitter in the world, but he made several unhappy visits to the clinging heather, and in his first round had an 8 and two 7's. Harry Vardon has again been attacked by his old putting malady. In holding out from two, three or four yards he gets the ball down as regular as any man, but as soon as he takes his club in hand to hole out from anything less than a yard he seems to forget how to strike the ball properly. To correct this fault he has taken to an old-fashioned wooden putter, and in this tournament his play on the greens was as good as could be wished. But having mended this defect, he contracted another. Most unusually for him he could not get his tee shots away properly, and all day he was dropping strokes through the green.

The conclusion that one came to was that the whole field of players will have to practise most assiduously if they are to recover their pre-war form by the time the national competition takes place at St. Andrew's at the end of June. This will be a championship in everything but name.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The "Searchlight":—Mr. Hasan Imam's election to the presidentship of the All-India Home Rule League is a step in the right direction. When he was pressed by several of his friends and co-workers from the various parts of the country—notably by the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer—to accept the office rendered vacant by Mrs. Besant's resignation, he felt compelled, out of a sense of duty, to agree. By his patriotism and high qualities of leadership, which those who saw him at the Bombay Special Congress, unanimously declare he displayed so conspicuously and of which those who know him here have never been in doubt, he will be a tower of strength to the cause of the League. He has always stood for unity in the ranks of the nationalist party and the one feature of his presidential address at the Special Congress which was highly admired was the entire absence of a single word of bitterness against those who had deserted the Congress at a critical moment. And now that the seceding leaders are showing welcome signs of disillusionment and a tendency towards rapprochement Mr. Hasan Imam, as the president of the All-India Home Rule League, is likely to play a great part as a mediator and conciliator. We congratulate the Council of the League for having chosen as their President one who, by his devotion to public cause and sterling independence, is held in high esteem throughout the country and who is likely to carry safely the League through present dissensions and troubles.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DRAFT PROPOSALS OF CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 11.

Since last year the question of making the Mysore Economic Conference a permanent institution received attention both from officials and non-officials and opinions varied considerably on the question. At the birthday session last year the matter was discussed, but His Highness the Maharaja announced that it would be made permanent in one form or another, the details of constitution being left to the Conference itself. Since then at various committee meetings, the matter was discussed, but arrived at no decision. Government instead of committing to any scheme formulated certain proposals as the basis of reorganisation of the constitution of the Conference. These proposals were fully discussed the whole to-day. The draft proposals include having a general Conference meeting as at present once a year during the birthday week for reviewing the year's work, making specific recommendations to Government on matters of economic development and also regarding programmes of work and budget estimates for the year, but the Conference should derive its constitution from other permanent organisations which work throughout the year and should not be constituted as an independent unit with no constitutional relationship with other component parts of different working bodies. At the head of the entire organisation there will be an Economic Development Board with the Dewan as president and members of the Council, heads of departments concerned, with development as agriculture, industries, and commerce, education, forests, mines and geology and co-operation, revenue commissioner, financial secretary, and education and agriculture secretary and members elected from constituent central boards for agriculture and industries, commerce and education, and chemical advise, industrial research, and scientific board. The board is to meet once in four months. The proposals advocate important changes in the abolition of district, taluq, and village progress committees, which exist at present for economic work and suggest transfer of work to district boards, villages panchayets, and taluq boards. The question of transfer to district and taluq boards came up for lengthy discussion and in the end found general favor with the Conference.

Resolutions were framed more or less generally on the lines of the proposals. It is estimated that the annual expenditure on the establishment of the Conference will be Rs. one lakh and the scale of expenditure for future may be fixed at Rs. 75,000 per annum.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE CONSTABLES.

"LOSE THEIR HEADS IN EXCITEMENT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The Sessions Judge of Mymensingh and a jury disposed of a case in which a police head constable Biseswar Dolee and two constables stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The facts as elicited in the evidence are as follows:—Some time ago the Police Inspector of Dhaki sent an order to the Sub-Inspector of Astagram thana, to arrest one Pander Sheik and his son, of the village Adampur. The Sub-Inspector made over the order to Head Constable Biseswar, who with four constables, each armed with a gun and ten rounds of ammunition proceeded to Adampur They surrounded the house of Pander, but the arrest was resisted. It is alleged that the head constable then gave order and two constables fired eight or nine shots. As a result, one of Pander's sons was shot dead and two others injured, of the latter two one died in hospital, and the left hand of the other had to be amputated.

The accused pleaded right of private defence of person, but the jury found the accused guilty, the judge accepting the verdict, sentenced the head constable to one year, and two constables to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, holding that the accused lost their heads in the excitement of the moment.

AN ADDRESS TO LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RELIANCE ON CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 11.

Yesterday afternoon their Excellencies drove to Ripon Hall where their Excellencies received an address of welcome from the Commissioners of the Corporation. The Corporation stated that it looked forward to a new era now inaugurated in the full belief that under his Excellency's regime the local self-government in this presidency would exhibit a rapid and complete development. It also drew attention to the great sanitary schemes of water supply and drainage in respect of which substantial aid from the Government was essential.

His Excellency in reply expressed earnest hope that before many days were over they would hear of the final conclusion of the peace which would secure complete triumph of the Allied arms and he looked forward to a period of progress and prosperity for this country. He trusted his Government would receive the cooperation of every class and community to secure sound and satisfactory advance for the presidency. No Government, said his Excellency, should object to criticisms provided it is fair, but it was in the cooperation of all that he had relied in the past and should rely in the future to secure advance and uplifting of the province and its people. Differences of views and opinions must often exist among different communities. but he trusted that such differences may never imperil their combined effort towards general improvement of the conditions amongst their citizens. Their ideal should be to secure that every citizen, however humble his status, should have a chance if he has brains and ability of rising to the highest position in the State.

SCHEME FOR INDIANISING I.C.S.

40 INDIANS TO BE NOMINATED.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

A lengthy press communique dealing with recruitment to the Indian Civil Service during the years 1919 and 1920 is issued: It will be remembered recruitment is regulated by the Indian Civil Service Temporary Appointments Act 1915, wherein provision was made in it for filling by nomination a maximum of three-fourths of the total number of vacancies to be filled during the period of which the Act remained in force. Further in order to safeguard the interests of Indian candidates, who might normally have expected to secure appointments, if the number of vacancies offered for competition had not been reduced, the Secretary of State decided that if in any year the number of Indians successful at the open competition was less than the average number of Indians who had secured appointments at the competitive examinations of the preceding ten years, the deficiency should be made up by the nomination of suitable Indian candidates who had appeared but been unsuccessful at the examinations of 1915 and later years. The number of vacancies which have accumulated since 1915 is 155 and it is expected that the number for the two years 1919 and 1920 will be about 100. In other words, there will be a total shortage of about, 255 officers by 1920.

The communique then gives the regulations framed by the Secretary of State for nomination of candidates who have served during the war in His Majesty's Navy, Army, or Air Forces, and states that candidates who *prima facie* eligible for appointment to the Indian Civil Service will be subject to such test as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe in the way of a qualifying examination, written or oral, the production of written evidence including school record, university record, if any, military record, and personal references, interview by the selection board, and medical examination. Candidates recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute and will be required to undergo such a period of probation as may be hereafter prescribed. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf in Indian Law and Languages and in any other subjects which may be prescribed and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Civil Service of India until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests.

INDIAN CANDIDATES.

Dealing with the interests of Indian students, the communique states that when introducing the Bill which became the Temporary Provisions Act of 1915 Mr. Chamberlain stated in Parliament that while it was proposed to maintain by nomination the proportion of Indians who secured appointments, it was not the intention to increase their number by this method. In view, however, of the report on the Constitutional Reforms and as an earnest of Government's intentions in the direction of Indianising the services, the Secretary of State has under consideration the question of inviting Parliament to allow him to nominate about 40 more Indians under the Act. About 35 vacancies are expected to be filled by the open competitions of 1919 and 1920 and the residue, approximately 120, will be filled by nomination under the regulations. Candidates must make application on the appropriate form which may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 6 Burlington Gardens, London, W. I. All enquiries on the subject must also be addressed to him.

A NOTORIOUS DISTRICT IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor will next month visit Sharawaddy district which has been notable for continuous crime and presence of a punitive police. The Chinese have been checked from residing there owing to allegations of illicit opium dealing.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

SIMLA, June 10.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 861, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—I. A., Lt. E.R.L. Poole.

Wounded:—I.A., Capt. D.K.J. Chisholm.

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

The following Press Communiqué is published by the Government of Bombay:—

As it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Ashadi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in July next, it is hereby notified for general information that owing to the needs of preferential Government and Military traffic in connection with the Afghan War, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said Fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

(BY MR. HENRY S. L. POLAK.)

The news that the Union Assembly has appointed a Select Committee to investigate the grievances of the Indian population naturally focuses attention once more upon a problem that has become more and more disquieting during the last two years, until it has become once again acute. It is, therefore, necessary to take a bird's-eye view of the situation in order to realise exactly what has been happening in South Africa since the settlement of 1914. And first of all, let us remind ourselves exactly of what that settlement achieved and what it did not achieve.

The settlement was arrived at between Mr. Gandhi, representing the Indian community, and General Smuts, representing the Union Government, and it was designed to bring to an end the Passive Resistance Struggle based upon Indian hostility to certain specific measures. It consists of two parts, first, the Indians Relief Act of 1914, amending the Immigration and other laws specially affecting Indians, and secondly, administrative relief regard to the application of other measures, and contained in the correspondence that passed between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts, dated June 30, 1914, and published at the time. It is necessary at this stage to remember that, whilst the 1914 settlement was indissolubly linked up with the provisional settlements of 1908 and 1911, there is nothing in the nature of a "secret treaty," as is now sometime hinted at. And it must also be understood that the settlement covered only the points upon which Passive Resistance had arisen, and which are quite clear from the Report of the Indian Grievances Commission of 1914, the provisions of the Indians' Relief Act of that year, and the above mentioned correspondence. It did not purport to deal with matters of grievance outside the scope of the Passive Resistance Struggle, save in a very general and indirect way. For evidence of this one need only refer to Mr. Gandhi's own public letter to General Smuts dated June 30, 1914, in which he specifically calls attention to certain salient matters affecting the welfare of the Resident Indian Community. It is thus clear that other grievances of longstanding, and fully recognised by the late Mr. Gokhale, during his visit to South Africa, awaited solution at a favourable opportunity. Had the war not ensued almost immediately, there is no doubt that some, at least, of them would have been speedily pressed upon the attention of the Government.

The War, however, supervened, and, in common with all other loyal British subjects, the Indian community refrained from agitation for the assertion of its claims to consideration, but, on the contrary, adopted a policy of the closest possible co-operation with the Government, to whom it offered its resources, which, to some extent and in a niggardly way, were utilised, and of self-denial in the political field, save in so far as measures of self-defence were necessitated either by the zulum of indiscreet officials or by the breach of the tacit truce by sections of the white population, to whom the War and the spectacle of Indian sacrifice appeared to have taught nothing save to attempt to take advantage of the pre-occupations of the Government, the general public, and the Indian community, to undermine and render still more insecure the Indian position in the country. On the whole, the Government observed the spirit and letter of the 1914 settlement, though now and again it was tempted to sin, and was saved only by the strongly-expressed intention of the community to resume Passive Resistance if such a flagrant breach of a solemn covenant were resorted to by it. Up to the time that I left South Africa, in October 1914, the Indian position had been maintained intact and in some respects even improved; though even then, as events have shown, there were evidences of instability, partly due to the weakness of Government, and partly to the inveterate hostility of the white traders throughout South Africa.

In three respects, at least, I found it necessary, when I was on the point of leaving South Africa, to submit memoranda to the minister of the interior, Sir Thomas Watt. The first was in reference to a preliminary attempt to enforce discriminating Railway Regulations against Indians in the Cape Province, based upon the Transvaal model adopted in 1910, which they had never previously been subjected to. I had just returned from a farewell tour in that Province, which I had visited in order to familiarise myself with the latest details of the local situation, and I found it necessary to warn the Government that Cape Indians would not for a moment tolerate the infringement of their rights in the manner suggested. Fortunately, the Regulations were tested in a court of law and found to be inapplicable, and there, I hoped, the matter ended. But new and much more drastic regulations were subsequently framed and published, with the result that a great agitation throughout the Union was organised by the Indian community, who pointed out that regulations adopted to meet an emergency in the Transvaal, at a time when the energies of the Indian community were fully engaged in the Passive Resistance Struggle, might certainly not be extended to other Provinces quite different traditions and conditions had always prevailed, and that, on the contrary, the Transvaal Regulations themselves were unsuited to the new times and the new ideals with which, as a result of the War, the whole world was facing the future. As a result of the agitation, the offending Regulations were modified in several important respects, but they still did not fully satisfy the Indian requirement, and, at the last session of the Imperial War Conference, they were specifically alluded to by Lord Sinha in the remarkable memorandum presented by him to the Conference. It is believed that his influence has resulted in the adoption of measures calculated to allay Indian fears in this respect, though full details are not yet known.

But a far more serious grievance has always been that of Indian trading rights. For these are the life-blood of a community that so largely subsists upon trade. It is only in Natal that the majority of Indians are otherwise occupied, and the non-trading section of the Indian population is not nearly so well-to-do or well organised as the traders. If, therefore, the latter are so crippled as to be compelled to leave the country, as is the openly avowed desire of their European trade competitors, the lot of the Indian population can then well be imagined. In the Cape and Natal, the control of trading licenses has for many years been in the hands of municipalities and licensing boards, composed largely of the Indians' trade rivals. It is no news, therefore, that every possible effort has been made to limit Indian trading, enterprise in these Provinces by an unfair use of the machinery created by the Legislature. In the Transvaal, however, the situation, up to 1908, was not so bad. Indians upon tendering the license fee and producing a certificate of registration, showing that they were lawful residents, could obtain a license to trade anywhere in the Province. In that year, however, the Precious and Base Metals Act, and in 1909, the Township's Act, were passed the object being to put an embargo upon Indian trade in mining areas in which reside the majority of Indians in the Transvaal. A series of legal decisions, however, had appeared to limit, if not to remove, the danger of utter ruin to the Indian community. But in 1912, when it was deeply involved in the Passive Resistance Struggle, a further step was taken to stab it on the back. Upon the pretext that they were needed for purposes of sanitary control, powers were given to Transvaal Municipalities enabling them to refuse to issue a license to trade within their areas in the matter of the sale or storage of foodstuffs for human consumption. Now almost all the Indian traders live in municipal areas, and by the custom of trade, they all sell food-stuffs for human consumption, of one kind or another, for retail trade is not, as in some other countries, specialised in South Africa, but general dealers licenses are carried and general stores are conducted. At first these powers were only sparingly applied, but later they came to be used extensively and arbitrarily, with the plain object of paralysing Indian trade and ousting the Indian trader. Legal decisions strengthened the hands of the municipalities in three respects. It was laid down, first, that application for renewals of existing licenses; secondly, that, provided that it could be shown that due consideration had been given to an application, the court had no power to go behind that fact and inquire into motives for refusal (though latterly this point has been somewhat modified in favour of Indians); and, lastly, that the injured applicant had no right of appeal to a superior tribunal, the decision of a magistrate, sitting ministerially, being unappealable. The danger grew so acute, that urgent representations were made to the Provincial Administrator, as a result of which, it is believed, a more lenient use of the powers enjoyed by municipalities was exercised. But the latter and the Chambers of Commerce made unscrupulous use of a demi-official letter written on July 7, 1914, by Mr. Gandhi to the then Secretary of the Interior, at the request of General Smuts, with a view to elucidate the meaning that he, personally, attached to the expression "vested" rights, under the Gold Law and Townships Acts. It should be noted that, at the time of the 1914 settlement, the municipal license trouble had not developed, and that, whatever Mr. Gandhi had to say then had reference to abuses that had already occurred, and against which energetic protest had been registered by the Indian Community. Moreover, he wrote in his personal capacity, and expressly without in any way binding the Indian community. It has, however, been found convenient, by the Anti-Asiatic elements, to interpret this letter, as conveying an agreement by Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Indian community that no further trading licenses should be issued to Indians in the various municipalities, even, in some instances, to Indian traders of long-standing and residence therein. Naturally, the community has refused to recognise any such "agreement," which, Mr. Gandhi has explicity declared to the Union Government, he never at any time made or even contemplated, and which, in fact, he had no power to make. The situation has been recently still further complicated by the action—so far as my information goes—of the Government in setting in motion once more the machinery of the Gold Law against Indian traders in gold-areas, with the result that a judicial decision has been obtained so prejudicial to the interests of Indian traders in the Transvaal, that their whole future is imperilled, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon representations having been made to him, is now in communication with the Governor-General, so as to get such information on the subject as is available. Obviously, if the Transvaal anti-Asiatics can secure a victory, it will inspire the anti-Asiatics in Natal and at the Cape to more strenuous efforts to procure the expulsion of the Indian settlers, unless they should choose to remain as helots in the land where many of them were born.

As in some other matters, the Transvaal is the most reactionary Province in the matter of landownership by Indians. Among its other provisions, Law 3 of 1885, passed by the Republican Government, ostensibly on "sanitary" grounds, contains a prohibition against the Asiatic ownership of "fixed" property. The result has been that Transvaal Indians are legally debared from the right to have the ownership of the land they cultivate and the buildings in which they dwell or carry on their business, registered in their own names. As so often happens, a direct prohibition has resulted in an indirect permission, and this in two different ways. Singularly enough, it was the Republican Government itself that suggested to Indians that they should become the virtual owners of "fixed" property by permitting it to be held in trust by European nominal owners, safe-guarding themselves by taking from the latter mortgage bonds for the full value of the property so held, these bonds being treated, in law, not as "fixed," but as "movable," property, and thus acquirable by Asiatics. I myself, at the present time, am the nominal owner, on behalf of Indian friends and former clients, of a considerable amount of "fixed" property in different parts of the Transvaal. A more recent method of indirect ownership has been by the formation and registration of small private limited liability companies whose membership was entirely Indian, which, enjoying a separate legal *persona* from that of the members of the companies, could become the registered owners of "fixed" property, I have myself, acting professionally, registered many of these companies at Pretoria. Both these methods are strictly legal; the Government have been fully cognisant of the situation all the time; and judicial decisions, recognising the validity of these transactions have, from time to time, been given. An energetic agitation by interested Europeans against this practice of legal "evasion" of Law 3 of 1885, has been carried on of late, and I must confess that I am somewhat suspicious of the alacrity with which, on the motion of Sir Thomas Watt, the Minister of the Interior, who is very lukewarm in the matter, the Assembly has referred it to the Select Committee for investigation. If it should result in the repeal of the prohibition contained in the Archaic Law 3 of 1885, so much the better: but it is equally possible that an attempt may be made to limit the right of indirect ownership of "fixed" property to those Indians that have already acquired it, and prohibiting others from enjoying that right in the future. In that event, the privileges of Indians in the Transvaal would be severaly curtailed. It is, however, a matter of common decency that Law 3 of 1885 should be repealed. As Lord Sinha says, in his Memorandum above referred to:—

> The prohibition against Indian ownership of "fixed" or landed property should be repealed by Parliament, on the grounds that it tends to foster insincerity on all sides, to deprive Indians of some of the elementary rights and responsibilities of citizenship, which are not denied even to the aboriginal natives and other non-asiatic coloured peoples of the province, and which are possessed by their compatriots in the Coast Provinces, and especially in Natal, where the bulk of the Indian population of the Union is be found. Transvaal Indians ought not to be compelled to regard themselves as possessing an inferior status, in this respect, to their compatriots resident in the Coast Provinces, and such a statute as Law 3 of 1885 is an anachronism and opposed to the spirit of Modern Legislation.

In one another respect, there is room for serious protest against the attitude of the Union Government, and that is in the refusal, in practically every instance, to issue a permit to an Indian from outside the Union for even the most urgent business or family reasons, such, for example, as the winding up of an estate, or ill-he lth, or the leaving behind of orphan infants by a deceased Indian resident. These things create quite unnecessary bitterness, and are also in conflict with the spirit of the recommendations, regarding the admission of visitors from India to the Dominions, of the last Imperial War Conference, as well as with the understanding with the Resident Indian Community in 1914.

In at least one matter, Indians have been, at least partially, rehabilitated. The allegation has been widespread that they are among the worst of the war profiteers. A commission of inquiry has just issued its report on the general question of war profiteering, its conclusions show that, whilst all sections of the population have been guilty of the offence, the Indians come low down on the list. It is just as well that this independent evidence should be available, for otherwise, had the allegation remained unrefuted, it would have been used as one more weapon against the objectionable "cooli" trader.—"Indian Review."

I. C. S. AND REFORMS.

The "Englishman."—At last the caution of the Viceroy's colleagues seems to have got the better of their early and untutored enthusiasm, and the several dispatches which have lately been published reveal the fact that the more he has studied the Report, the more every man holding a responsible position in the Government of India and in the various provinces is struck with its manifold dangers and defects, the more he is desirous of introducing safeguards against the disasters that are perceived to be inevitable if the scheme recommended by Mr. Montagu is ever allowed to become law. These dispatches not only reveal a vital difference of opinion between the Government of India and the committees appointed by the Secretary of State to discover a franchise and to allot functions, but they show that between the Viceroy and the experienced members on his Executive Council there is a very great difference of opinion in regard to the essential details of the scheme a difference so great that it is difficult to suppose that any large degree of mutual sympathy with the declared policy of the Secretary of State can possibly exist in Simla. The differences between the Viceroy and the head of the provincial Governments are greater still.

SOWING DRAGON'S TEETH.

MR. GARVIN ON PEACE TREATY.

Under the heading of "Peace and Dragon's Teeth," Mr. J. L. Garvin has a remarkable article in a recent issue of the "Observer." The Treaty offered to Germany is variously described as a "paper peace," "Peace with a Vengeance," "peace with folly," and "a patchwork hinting peril in every seam." Here is his outstanding criticism:

"In the twentieth century, with all its democratic movements and portents, despite all the lessons of Armageddon, these terms try to do what Louis the Fourteenth, Frederick, the Napoleons great and less, Bismarck, attempted. The failure of them all has been written on ruined walls in letters of fire."

Apart from the "incorporated and saving Covenant" of the League of Nations, Mr. Garvin declares that "all the Treaty scatters dragon's teeth across the soil of Europe," which will "spring up as armed men unless the mischief is eradicated by other and better labours."

He goes on:

"We strove not for the domination of the victors, but for the redemption even of the enemy and the reconciliation of mankind. No lesser motive, none, could have been worth the unparalleled sacrifice, sorrow, the effort and endurance of that vast agony.

"Now, instead of the clean break with the deadly examples of the past, instead of the epoch-making departure from the traditional diplomacy, instead of the best of settlements after the worst of wars, we have a Treaty which in its main features is as devoid of constructive wisdom, and even of fundamental common sense, as of every trace of the Sermon on the Mount. The thing will not prosper. Within a few years either the thing will be changed by universal consent of worse will befall us all."

While giving all honour to President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George for devising the League of Nations, "which offers a good chance of redeeming all," Mr. Garvin wishes that President Wilson had "either been less rigid in his principle or firmer in his action," and that the Prime Minister had been "less fettered by his election pledges, so as to be truer to the real Mr. Lloyd George, whose moderating and reconciling powers, when he chooses to exercise them, are the best of his gifts."

BALKANISED EUROPE.

The world suggested to us under the Treaty, Mr. Garvin argues, is to be "based on militarism, and nothing else, for a long term of years." As to indemnities, he says that after the first £1,000,000,000 required from Germany nothing will be sure. "Tribute running for years to more thousands of millions will be a permanent incitement to unrest, protest, conspiracy to international agitation, and intrigue."

If the Germans are wise, says Mr. Garvin, they will sign the Treaty. But under present conditions they will sign as the French signed in 1871. "The root-vice of the whole Treaty is that it leaves the German race no real hope except in revenge—no matter how long the revenge may have to be deferred." The Treaty will encourage the Germans to link up with Russia—"in politics, commerce, aesthetics." "This Treaty tends to Balkanise three-fourths of Europe." He adds:

"The best amongst us did not fight and work only to end by the adoption of German principles now repudiated by millions of the Germans themselves. We fought and worked, not for the mere domination of the victors nor for the selfish security of a few, but for the redemption even of the enemy and for the reconciliation of mankind. That alone is worthy of the pure hearts of our young dead who fought without hate. That alone is the truth, and it will prevail."

Mr. Garvin's one great hope is in the League of Nations.—"The Daily News."

"THE ORIENTAL FERMENT."

HOARY CIVILISATION OF THE EAST.

Writing in the "Evening Standard," Sir John Foster Fraser says:—

The West owes more to the East than does the East to the West, for it was from the Far East we got all that we hold most dear, our religion, the foundations of our civilisation, our literature, our philosophy. It is only the fool who regards all Asiatics as pagan and thinks they are on about the same intellectual level as the negroes of Central Africa. But concurrently with our better understanding of their mental qualities they themselves are coming to understand their industrial capabilities.

Without arguing anything, but trying to state accepted facts, we have to recognise a growing, and from one point of view a perfectly natural, antagonism on the part of the East towards the West. There is a gathering resentment against being placed in a position of inferiority. Many Indians and Japanese feel strongly that they are ill-treated by the immigration laws in some white countries being directed against them. For a long time in India, and recently in Egypt, there has been a movement in favour of autonomous Government without interference from ourselves. We may fairly point out that they have done better under us than they would have done alone, and that democratic government is a Saxon and not an Asiatic plant; but that does not alter the opinion of the Asiatics themselves. Rightly or wrongly has nothing to do with the point I am advancing, namely, that the Eastern races are reaching the conviction that they have been exploited to the advantage of the European, and they do not like it.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the situation is the religious. There is a fear that a great scheme is on foot to supplant Mahomedanism by Christianity. Many of our own devout people think that is a right proceeding; but we are not going to get the Mahomedans to think so. Britain is the greatest Moslem Power in the world, and I suppose one of the secrets of our success is that we have never interfered with the faith of any people who have come under our jurisdiction.

"AN OPEN SORE AND SHAME."

THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

(FROM THE "NATION.")

"The main body of opinion in Ireland is inflamed, menacing, scornful of compromise, accepting outrages as argument, and openly and ostentatiously defying law and order." So the new Chief Secretary describes the condition of his Celtic neighbours. His remedy is force, and force, and again force. Accepting an office "not of my own seeking, I am determined," he declares, "to maintain law and order, to preserve the rights of law-abiding citizens, and to see that those who desire to carry on their daily toil on farm or in factory can do so unharassed by the thought of the terrorist or the assassin". These assert the elementary duty of Government. They have been asserted again and again during the past hundred years. Their assertion never got and never will get anybody any further. There have been liberal Chief Secretaries and Tory Chief Secretaries. Not one of them ever cut a sorrier figure than Mr. Macpherson last week in the Irish debate. He is merely Forster without his strength and sincerity or a Balfour without his intellectual sympathy. He offered Ireland nothing to heal her malady. He solemnly warned Ireland on the danger that her soul might be lost in her "successful materialism." Ireland can only preserve her soul "if it frees itself from the shackles of unreason and aberration which seek to burden it." Till that is done "no self-determination upon constitutional lines is possible." The spectacle of an "arriviste," lawyer thus lecturing a people on its national aspiration is singular enough. Some years of proclaiming or defending the habitual mendacities of the War Office hardly strike one as an adequate preparation for dealing, in a time of crisis, with a proud and imaginative race Small wonder that at this proclamation of impotence and threatenings Labour and progressive Toryism united with the Free Liberals in protest; and that the prophets are already looking out for another Chief Secretary.

What is the reality behind this bluster? We are occupying Rhineland as a conquered country with some tens of thousands of conscript soldiers. We are occupying Ireland as a conquered country with some tens of thousands of conscript soldiers. The only difference appears to be that in the former case one occupation is, on the whole, accepted by the people as a temporary evil. In the latter, it is fiercely resented as a permanent wrong. In time, Germany will see the British Army of Occupation depart. When will the British Army of Occupation depart from Ireland? Mr. Macpherson and men of his calibre think that Ireland can be terrorised into acquiescence by military suppressions or bribed into gratitude by doles. On paper these theories would appear excellent. A man might be forgiven for believing in them if he started his study of Irish history with the year 1919. Unfortunately, they have been tried successively and simultaneously for hundreds years. And their failure is familiar to all the world. When Ireland is quiet—so runs the argument—she is content Therefore she does not want Home Rule. When Ireland is disturbed, she is menacing: it would be dangerous to give her Home Rule. The Irish are poor, and therefore they are discontented. Give Ireland British brides, and riches will bring acquiescence in British rule. What madness possesses us that we should listen to these follies at such a time as this? Ireland to-day was never more prosperous and never more fiercely Nationalist. The Tariff Reformers offered a solution in high art-i-official prices for Irish products. "What shall a nation receive in exchange for its soul?" asked Mr. Churchill in his Liberal days. "A tax on imported butter." Mr. Macpherson alternatively suggests education and sanitary cottages. But improved education has had no other effect than to create an educated class of brilliant young men more resentful of alien rule than their peasant forefathers. And suitable houses and the raising of the standard of a nation have always liberated it to fight evils beyond that of mere poverty. It turns the thoughts beyond the economic struggle to a full national life.

The present condition, therefore, is pitiful. Britain suffers more than Ireland. In face of it our proclamations of self-determination in Paris die away into a dreary cant and snuffle. Everywhere nationality has thrown down all barriers Everywhere the world is to be remoulded on national lines. Committees are examining with ethnological experts the exact nationality of each people and each fragment of people. Poles and Czecho-Slovaks and Ukrainians fight forcely for the possession of territory. Sometimes the test is plebiscitary. Sometimes it is language or religion Sometimes it is the shape of the head round or square. But everywhere new States are being created in response to this furious uprush of national ideals. And every new State has its Ulster. There will be a German Ulster in Poland. There will be an Austrian Ulster in Bohemia. There will be an Hungarian and Saxon Ulster in Rumania. We carve out these kingdoms with unfaltering hand, in adjusting the map of Europe. Only our effort fails us when we come to our own problem at home. Why not a British Ulster in Ireland? For many years this so-called Ulster has been the spoilt child of the European war. Its subsequent implacable empire. Its threats of rebellion were certainly one of the operative causes of the Europosition to Irish aspirations turned all Ireland to Sinn Fein. How long is this arrogant minority to be allowed to stand between Britain and Ireland; to veto a reconciliation which all the world is wanting? There are a dozen solutions to the question without partition—given goodwill and the desire to make a lasting peace. But Ulster—or the recalcitrant corner of it—has been encouraged by the whole of the British upper class until it denies its own fellow-countrymen and the British electorate and the verdict of the civilised world.

It is evident that these things cannot continue. They form an open sore and shame. All the Dominions are protesting against them. America is protesting against them. Radicalism and Labour will have none of them. Radicalism and Labour will dominate the next Parliament. That combination will have little patience with or approval of Ulster's veto. Sir Lonald Maclean quoted in last week's debate a letter from a distinguished author who has just returned to Ireland from active service at the war. 'Returning to the country after four and a half years'; he says, "I am really appalled by the scandal it presents of people governed by naked force, essentially the same system as in Belgium and in Germany: armed police soldiers, machines, tanks, gas, etc., all the hideous paraphernalias of war. The whole of, is apparently to repress a people who are determined in some way or another to, attain their liberty." Ireland demands to-day the recognition of the principle which is dominating the whole world. In return she sees tanks lumbering through the streets of her capital and aeroplanes vigilant overhead. Such displays—it is calculated—will in time make her loyal. She will accept British rule, and abandon Sinn Fein; and recover what the Chief Secretary is pleased to call her soul. Even Toryism protests against this criminal folly. Mr. Hills expressed profound disappointment at the Government statement. They "have no solution to give for the Irish problem." Either the Government have got a policy or they have not. If they have not got a policy, it is the bankruptcy of British statesmanship. If they have got a policy in God's name let them tell us what that policy is." He appeals boldly to our own consciences and our own hearts. "I, as a Unionist, find the present position perfectly intolerable. We cannot go on as we are." These are courageous words. It might be well if Liberal, Labour and Independent Tory members got together to devise a scheme which they could force upon this nerveless Administration. But action there must be. We may refer the Irish problem to the Empire. We may refer it to the United States. We may refer it to the League of Nations. But military terrorism is impossible. The one thing certain is—"We cannot go on as we are.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Manibhai Jeevanji of Sisodra has succeeded in employing as many as eighty spinning jennys and use of hand looms is being contemplated.

With the same object in view a deputation from Surat, consisting of Messrs. Kalianji V. Mehta, Narmadashanker B. Pandya and Ratilal L. Desai, went to Vans on the 8th instant. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Morarbhai Jeevanbhai, which was attended by nearly 150 men and several ladies. Mr. Pandya addressed the meeting and impressed upon them the necessity of reviving this old time-worn industry. He explained Swadeshism from political as well as from the economical point of view. He was followed by Messrs. Kalianji and Desai, who gave short discourses on the same topic. The audience was so impressed that several enthusiastic gentlemen came forward with assurances that they would set an example to the other people by introducing this industry in their homes.

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IN MEMORY OF FALLEN RAILWAYMEN

THE KING AT ST. PAUL'S

The King, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, attended on May 14th, in St. Paul's Cathedral a service "in memory of those railwaymen who laid down their lives for their country in the Great War." The order of service was supplemented by a long list of names, and contained a separate leaflet on which the Great Eastern Company recorded the name of Captain Fryatt. "who was foully murdered by the Germans after the capture of his ship, the S.S. Brussels." Of the 186,475 railwaymen of Great Britain and Ireland who joined the Forces, 18,957 were killed in action or died of wounds, etc.

The congregation was large and singularly destitute of colour. A comparatively few khaki uniforms were submerged in the mass of black. There was hardly a man or woman in the body of the Cathedral who did not wear mourning. Prominent among the very few exceptions were some railwaymen in the garb of their calling. This predominance of black gave the congregation an impressiveness of its own, apart from that of the service. At the foot of the steps leading to the Choir was seated an orchestra of 150 performers drawn from the various railway companies and conducted by Colonel Galloway, a director of the Great Eastern Company. This large band would have been still larger had it been possible to accept all the offers of help which came from railway musicians all over the country. Women in white dresses and with long white veils hanging around their heads had places among the surpliced men musicians; and it was said that this was the first time women had taken an active part in a service at St. Paul's. The drummers of the Grenadier Guards assisted the band in the following programme of music, played while the congregation was assembling:—Funeral March, Chopin; "Largo" in G. Handel; Fantasy—Prelude (Organ), Macpherson; "When I am Laid in Earth," Henry Purcell; and Overture in C, "In Memoriam," Sullivan.

The King and Royal party were met and conducted to their seats by Lord Bessborough and Lord Churchill, chairman and deputy-chairman respectively of the Railway Companies' Association, who had previously received the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attending in state. The principal railway companies of the United Kingdom were represented by their chairman, directors, general managers, and chief officials. Sir Eric Geddes, who was unable to be present, was represented by Captain T. Fairfax-Ross; and among others in the congregation were Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Joseph Maclay, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, M.P., Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, Sir P. Nash, Lieutenant-General Sir Nevil Macready, Sir Oswyn Murray, Sir F. Black, Rear-Admiral E. Hyde Parker, Brigadier-General Mance, Brigadier-General Osborne, Sir D. Shackleton, Lord Devonport, Lord Askwith (Sir George Askwith), Sir W. Marwood, Sir H. Monro, Sir D. Harrel, Sir William Plender, and Sir H. P. Burt. The following countries, railways, and railway organization were also represented:—France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Western Australia, Victoria, Aasmania, South Australia, Queensland New Zealand, South Africa, National Union of Railwaymen, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries, Railway Clerks' Association.

The service began with "Onward, Christian soldiers," the other hymns being "Jesu, Lover of my soul" and "O God, our help in ages past." The lesson, read by the Dean, was taken from "The Wisdom of Solomon" iii., 1-10, "But the souls of the righteous are in the hand of God." The Psalm was the 23rd, "The Lord is my Shepherd." An address was given by the Bishop of Peterborough from the words "Guide our feet into the way of peace," which, he said, formed the watchword for this solemn assembly, our brothers having fought and died to make a permanent peace founded on righteousness and justice among men.

After the Benediction the orchestra played the "Dead March" from Saul. As the last notices died away the sound of the bugles was heard from the far end of the Cathedral, as the drummers of the Grenadier Guards sounded the "Last Post," which passed into "Reveille." Then "God save the King" was heard from the band, and as the Royal party left the majestic music of the "Hallelujah Chorus" brought the service to an end.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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GERMAN STATE IDEA.

MR. WILSON'S CORRECTION OF A MISCONCEPTION.

President Wilson, speaking at the Institute of France in Paris on Saturday, May 9, said:—

It has been my very great joy in recent months to interpret the people of the United States to the people of the world. I have not uttered in my public capacity my own private thoughts. I have uttered what I knew to be the thoughts of the great people whom I represent. I have uttered the things that have been stored up in their heart and purpose from the time of our birth as a nation.

We came into the world consecrated to liberty, and whenever we see the cause of liberty imperilled we are ready to cast in our lot in common with the lot of those whose liberty is threatened. A great many of my colleagues in American university life got their training, even in political science, as so many men in the civil sciences did, in German universities. I have been obliged at various times to read a great deal of bad German, difficult German, and awkward German, and I have been aware that the thought was as awkward as the phrase, that the thought was rooted in a fundamental misconception of the State and of the political life of the people. And it has been a portion of my effort to disengage the thought of American university teachers from this misguided instruction which they have received from this side of the sea.

Their American spirit emancipated most of them as a matter of course, but the form of thought sometimes misled them. They spoke too often of the State as a thing which could ignore the individual, as a thing which was privileged to dominate the fortune of men by a sort of inherent and sacred authority. Now as an utter democrat I have never been able to accept that view of the State. My view of the State is that it must stoop and listen to what I have to say, no matter how humble I am, and that each man has the right to have his voice heard and his counsel heeded, in so far as it is worthy of heed.

I have always been among those who believed that the greatest freedom of speech was the greatest safety, because if a man is a fool the best thing to do is to encourage him to advertise the fact by speaking. In this free air of free speech men get into the sort of communication with one another which constitutes the basis of all common achievement.—The "Manchester Guardian."

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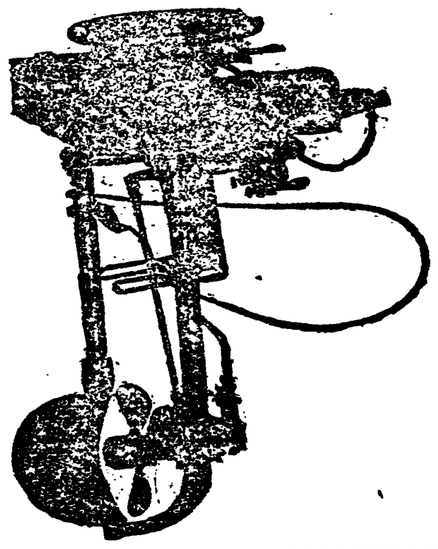

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